ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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HERRY BRANDY.
d by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom
ew Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd June.
GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th ,,
SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	*W. D. Worcester.	13th ,,
ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th ,,
SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
ORIETAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

e Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, altar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No sengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond ndisi.

ingle and return Railway Tickets from ndisi to London by the Mail route can be ined, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Exs."

avy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at agon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon e previous day.
Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., e day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only d packages will be received.
e attention of passengers is called to the importance of ng their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destion.

Passage-tickets are issued to London via an and Vancouver.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

amers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, ying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers ustralia tranship at Colombo:—

SETTA, 27th June.	ROHILLA, 10th August.
RAT, 11th July.	RAVENNA, 23rd August.
THAY, 26th July.	AND SIAM, 7th September.

addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for a and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at ort or ports.
r further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
mbay, 18th June, 1894.

STRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION *	C. Bellen	2,241	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
PELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusehnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 18th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied: Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,160 tons, on the 23rd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1894.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

		CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy	per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac	,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac	,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

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DRYING BOTTLES

For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

RAIN GAUGES

Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.

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SET OF POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, Specially Constructed for Students of the Grant Medical College, consisting of—

Abscess Knife, Syme's.
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Cash. Rs.	a.	*Credit.* Rs.	a.
17	8	19	8

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JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.		
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
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Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
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GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

RS. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

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As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting. Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

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SET OF MICROSCOPIC REQUISITES, consisting of—

CANADA BALSAM BOTTLE.
WATCH GLASSES.
GLASS CAPSULES.
PIPPET.
MOUNTED MEALES.
BRASS FORCEPS.
PACKET OF LABELS.
GLASS SLIDES.
COVER GLASSES.
GLASS CIRCLES.
SECTION LIFTERS.
GLASS RODS.
OIL OF CLOVES.
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.
GLYCERINE.
FARRANTS MEDIUM.
SCISSORS.
PINE BOX TO CONTAIN ABOVE
,, ,, ,, 6 Dozen Slides.

Price Complete Rs. 16, Cash; Rs. 18, Credit.

CATALOGUE OF MICROSCOPES AND MICROSCOPIC SUNDRIES *free* on application.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

				Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue				16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red				16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs.	4-0	to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons				16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash				33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash				36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs.	4-8	to	7	0

"JEWELS."

				Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	Rs.	6-8	to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt				35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals				28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals				35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs.	15-8	to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals				28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs.	12-8	to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.				12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLIO," arrived from HULL and GRIMSBY, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1894.

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A WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRER. He must be a competent and quick workman, holding certificates from European Watchmakers.

Apply stating salary and enclosing copies of testimonials to—
THE LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
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PROPOSED ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RANGOON.

WANTED, for the above School, for a term not exceeding five years, a HEAD MASTER, on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

The curriculum of Studies will embrace Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Surveying up to the Roorkee Standard for Upper and Lower Subordinates respectively.

A passed Roorkee Student, with some practical experience of Engineering, preferred.

Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.

Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.

Travelling allowance to Rangoon under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations will be refunded after 6 months, if services are retained.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C.C., P. W. D., Burma.

12th June, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 522 OF 1892.

SIR ALBERT ABDOOLA DAVID SASSOON, Baronet, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, REUBEN DAVID SASSOON, ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON and EDWARD ALBERT DAVID SASSOON, all now residing in England, and SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay, all carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants in London, Bombay and elsewhere under the style of DAVID SASSOON and COMPANY..............Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI JUMNABAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Widow and Executrix of TRICUM NATHOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Vudgady, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit, on the 31st day of January, 1893, it was ordered that the hearing of the above Suit should be and it was thereby postponed to the 7th day of February then next, and that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 97-15-0, being the taxed Costs of that day when taxed and noted in the Margin thereof. And whereas by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 9th day of February, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant as Executrix as aforesaid, should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the Estate of the Testator the sum of Rs. 12,500 for debt and the sum of Rs. 596-13-0 for Costs, which Said debt and Costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 13,096-13-0 and simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 3rd day of April, 1894, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 355 5/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, on the Frere Road, in the Island of Bombay, with a dwelling-house thereon, bearing No. B P T—210 of the Bombay Port Trust, and No. 8480 of the Bombay Municipality, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Meherwanjee Naryalwalla, on or towards the West by the Public Road called the Frere Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and on or towards the South by a Public Road called the Carwar Street, held on lease, dated the 28th day of March, 1882, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, to Hurri Suddoo Joowakar for a term of fifty years from 1st April, 1882, renewable on the terms therein mentioned at the annual rents of Rupee one per square yard for the first ten years, and Rupees one and a half per square yard for the next ten years, and Rupees two per square yard for the remaining thirty years, which said property was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricum Nathoo, deceased, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant as the Executrix of the said deceased.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1894, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, Costs of previous execution and of the said warrant for sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the Lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. BROWN AND MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
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January 1894.

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Half-yearly	" 6
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MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

ames.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
anBanks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
of Bom-	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
ofMadras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
mercial &	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155to160
Mge.	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
XCHANGE BANKS.					
rter Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
gkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
ional Bank India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Rs.	
bar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
bert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	451
bert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,060
llary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
owngugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
mbay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
oul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
roach City				14	207½
Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		185
laba	500	1,880	1,880	20	305
ast India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
nglish Press and Manfg.				Nil	
	400	250	...		105
rt	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
ench	300	500	all	Nil	410
arvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
ngoli Press Co., Ld.	750	500	all	4	105
hangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
ahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	235
ahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
ercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
ofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	392½
umar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
ew Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	525
ew Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	118¾
rince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	450
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
asoon	300	500	500	20	590
nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
nd	400	2,000	750	35	570
rab Woollen Mills	1,300	25	250	Nil	10
rat City Press Co., Ld.	275	100	all	16	200
					21
olkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,055

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

lliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
nglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
ellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	600
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	600
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	335
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
ritannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
entral India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,190
hina Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
ity of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	780
onnaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	615
olaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
ooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	405
oral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
avidMill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
hun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
mpress	2,100	500	500	Nil	500
ramjee Petit	1,260	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
industan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4½ 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
mperialCotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
ndian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	000	dvdRs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	710
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,650
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	123¾
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,905
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	535
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	235
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,280
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 9	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct,	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Scoundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	910x
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29·6
China Leaf	„	29·4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	29·0 „
Do. do. new	„	28·12 „
Australia do.	„	29·3
Bombay do.	„	29·0
English Sovereigns	„	18·4
Do. Dragons	„	18·4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	96
Do. 17½ do.	„	96
Carolus Dollars	„	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	185
Franc pieces	„	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Marine Court-of-Enquiry, re s. s. Mahanadi, at noon.
Football, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Henzada and Clio entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Pachumba and Dwarka entered, and the steamer Pondo left the dock yesterday.

S. P. C. A. Prosecution.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined about a dozen native labour cart-drivers for using unfit bullocks, the amount of fine ranging from two to four rupees.

Seriously Scalded.—Sooroobai, a girl, aged eleven years, residing with her parents, at Northbrook Street, was, on Monday, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from scalds on her legs, caused by having accidentally knocked off the fire-place a pot containing boiling rice.

Rangers' Football Club.—There will be a practice match with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Club, on the Cooperage, to-day, at 5-45 p. m., sharp. All members are earnestly requested to turn out. The following team will represent the B. V. A. F. C.:—Gouldstone, Joyce, Wise, Illesley, Flower, McNee, Hickey, Cole, Catchpole, Rowbotham, Booker, Coates, Chadwick, Hogan, and Quinney.

Fatal Effects of Drink.—Balla Bawaji, a Hindu gowlee, aged thirty-five years, residing at Nowroji Hill, on Monday night, while under the influence of liquor, jumped into the Nawab's Tank, at Mazagon Road, to have a swim. Shortly after he went in he was seen to sink and was not seen to come again to the surface of the water. The tank was dragged by the police and divers were sent down, but the corpse has not yet been recovered.

Assault.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Yakob Ali was charge with assaulting Ali Taja. a seaman on board the s. s. Rajata. Accused is a shopkeeper, at Gogari Moholla, and when complainant was passing his shop, yesterday morning, the former struck him with a stick, as he suspected complainant had a quarrel with accused's sister. His Worship sentenced the accused to fourteen days' hard labour.

Branded to Death.—Yesterday, Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Wilson charged Suckoo, a woman, of bad repute, before Mr. Sanders-Slater with causing grievous hurt to Dhondi, a girl of sixteen, in that she, about two months ago, branded the girl with a heated iron. The circumstance under which the offence was committed and the death of the girl have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Nicholson acting Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown. Evidence, having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Overture	Le Chevalde Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Je T'aime	Waldteufel.
Mazurka	Love's Spell	Strauss.
Selection	Romeo-e-Giulietta	Gounod.
Valse	Mon Amour	Bucalossi.
Polka	Trictrac	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Reputed Burglar and his Accomplice.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sanderson brought up, on remand, and charged Pandoo Gangaram, a notorious burglar, and Rakmee, a woman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, a red turban, a gold embroidered cap, and Rs. 50 in cash, in all, property valued at Rs. 232-8, belonging to Talooka Gunna, a Marwaree shroff, residing at the 5th Lane, Khetwady, on the morning of the 6th instant. The circumstances under which the burglary had been committed, were reported in our issue of the 8th instant. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1, against whom stood two previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' hard labour.

Burglary at Worlee Hill.—Mr. Prior De Saone, residing in "Sethna Villa," at Worlee Hill, on the Worlee Pacady Road, has reported to the police, that some person or persons entered his bed-room through a window in the bath-room on the east side of the bungalow, on the night of the 17th instant, and stole from the dressing table an oakwood box, containing gold and silver jewellery, *viz.*, brooches, rings, bangles, bracelets, studs, a gold watch, (number not known) and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,169. From inquiries made by the divisional police as well as by the Criminal Investigation Department, it appears that the box was removed some time between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. on the night in question, and that the perpetrators must have effected their entrance through the bath-room window, which was left open, and on the sill of which footprints were found. The box was discovered, minus its contents, outside the compound gate on the west side of the bungalow, facing the sea by Mrs. De Saone, shortly after she missed it.

Protracted Fever and Suicide.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Peerkhan Lane, regarding the death of a Hindu widow, named Cassee, aged sixty years, residing with her daughter, on the third floor of a house in the lane. For the last twelve months deceased had been subject to continual attacks of fever which greatly depressed her. She was tired of her life, and often beat her head against the floor. On Monday noon, the deceased asked her daughter for some sweetmeats and milk. As the woman was not accustomed to have such things, her daughter was somewhat surprised at the request, but eventually supplied her with the dainties, which she heartily partook of. About half-an-hour afterwards Cassee asked the daughter to go and wash her clothes, and as the latter was going to the stand-pipe on the ground floor she heard a noise of some one falling down. The girl immediately ran to the back compound of the house and saw the deceased lying on the stone pavement. Her left arm was broken, and she was gasping and bleeding from a cut on the back of the head. The daughter carried her upstairs where she died immediately afterwards. A verdict that deceased committed suicide by throwing herself from a window on the third storey of her house, was returned by the jury.

Strange Discovery of a Cruel Coiner.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Mahomedan, named Abdul Rahim Ameerudeen, aged forty years, a resident of Delhi, attempted to cut off his wife's nose with a large knife, on account of her supposed infidelity to him. It appears that Abdul Rahim was residing with his wife, named Ameer Khanum, aged twenty-five years, and three children, in a room of a chawl, at Kolsa Mohalla, where the wife's mother and sisters also lived. At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the wife raised an alarm that her husband was attempting to cut her nose off. The alarm immediately aroused her son, aged eight years, who ran and opened the doors of the room, which were bolted from inside. Sheerdil Sadoolakhan, a neighbour, at once rushed in and pulled the husband off the woman, while Cassum Hoosein Cassum Alli, another neighbour, snatched away the knife from his hand. The police arrived on the spot, and on an inquiry being made, it was found that the knife had been borrowed by the husband only three hours previously from Cassum Hoosein under the pretext that he wanted it to cut wood. Accused, after his arrest, made a certain statement to a police jemadar who immediately took possession of the room and sent for Inspector Sanderson who, on receiving certain information from the jemadar, searched the accused's room and discovered implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

The Mahomedan Club.—A correspondent writes:—The biennial social gathering of the members of the Mahomedan Club and their friends came off, on Sunday, in Mr. Jeetaker's bungalow, Bandora. More than fifty gentlemen took part in the gathering, and the two most antagonistic schools of Islam—Sunniism and Shiaism—were, by the efforts of the club, brought to look upon each other with unprejudiced feeling. The members of the different sects and denominations of the Mahomedan community dined at the same table, slept under the same roof, and mixed freely—a circumstance the attainment of which is the hearty desire of every educated Moslem, because no doubt can be entertained by a reasonable man that religious prejudice is the sole cause of the backwardness of the Mahomedans. The educated Moslem's heart palpitated with joy when he glanced at a Koknee playing chess with a Dawoodi Bora, or saw a Memon engaged in conversation with a Sulaimani. In the evening, a meeting was held, and Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Mukhi, the president of the club, commenced the proceeding by expressing his joy at seeing such a diverse assemblage. Mr. A. H. Baakza proposed that a party be formed to visit, in 1900, the cities of India worth seeing, and that from January 1895, a monthly subscription, estimated to accumulate in five years to such a sum as would be sufficient to cover all expenses of the journey, be collected from those who will be willing to join the party. The discussion of the proposal was postponed to a subsequent meeting. Votes of thanks were proposed to the honorary, secretaries, Mr. Abdul Ally Hakimji and Mr. A. H. Baakza, and also to Mr. Jeetaker for the use of his bungalow for the meeting. The proceedings ended with three cheers for the club.

The Tanna Mutual Aid Life Insurance Association.—A proposal has been put forward to register a company under this title. The following quotations from the prospectus will show what are the objects in view:—"The greatest need of an Insurance Association on easy terms has of late been felt by poverty-pinched classes of India. It is clear to the mind of every person of an ordinary status that he has hardly sufficient income to maintain himself and his family, and has, therefore, nothing to lay by for his family to meet their wants in distress. Ninety per cent. Indian population will be found to maintain themselves from hand to mouth, and in such a state it is beyond their conception to make any provision for the miserable future. It is with this view that this association has been formed with the least possible rates of insurance and on exceedingly easy terms compared with those of other companies; in fact, the monthly payment is nearly a day's expenditure not perceivable to an ordinary mind, but it is productive of a large amount (like Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 333-5-4 or Rs. 250), which, to any man's astonishment, cannot be made up by payments (of subscriptions like seven annas or one rupee ten annas a month at the most as shown in the table A) possible during an average length of human life from a particular age. But it can be shown that by mutual aid it can be conveniently done. As an illustration, take 2,000 to be a number of subscribers on the register. It is found that their average collections every month amount to Rs. 1,593-12-0. From this deduct twenty per cent. (which include ten per cent. administration charges, five per cent. commission, two and-a-half per cent. contingent charges, two and-a-half per cent. permanent reserve according to rule XX.) then the remainder is Rs. 1,275. If there be one death in a month one thousand rupees will wholly pass to the claimant, if there are five deaths in a month Rs. 1,250 will be divided among five claimants, and the remainder will add to the balance of the association to meet the necessity when there are more than five deaths in a month; when there are four deaths the remainder, that is found after deducting Rs. 1,000 due for distribution, will also add to the balance of the association to meet such necessity, and so the problem will be found to be an easy one for solution in various cases. In fact in any case the minimum allotment shall be at least Rs. 250 and the maximum Rs. 1,000. As regards the payment which a member actually makes to the association we request that any one, who is desirous of joining the association and convincing himself of the advantages we assert, should see what amount he will, from his commencement at a particular age, pay to the association till the end of his sixtieth year, and he would, of whatever age he might be, find that under the rules he actually pays much less than he actually receives, even as the minimum of Rs. 250, but when he receives Rs. 1,000 or the like, the advantage would be exceedingly great. We take sixty because that is the age at which a man generally dies in these times. We, therefore, request the public to register their names by intimation with a reliable signature, with full address, to the secretaries and treasurers of this association. On getting the necessary number of subscribers, viz., 2,000, a general meeting will be called and subscriptions invited." This prospectus is signed by Messrs. Mhatre Brothers, the secretaries and treasurers of the proposed association.

Floods in Kathiawar.—The Bombay mails which were due here, on Thursday night, and which were expected to reach here, via the B-G J-P Railway, last evening, were not, it appears, delivered to that railway in time, consequently no Bombay mails reached Rajkote even yesterday. The train from Jetulsur due at 2-45 p. m. that was expected to have brought them, did not reach here till 1 o'clock this morning. It left Jetulsur Junction at 12 noon, but on reaching Nawagadh it was discovered that the line between that place and Virpur was submerged and the train had to proceed slowly and with great caution till it arrived at Gondal, at about 6-30 p.m. It was detained at this station for over four hours as the heavy rain of the afternoon had rendered a portion of the line between Gondal and Rajkote somewhat dangerous. This train brought mails only from Dhoraji on the Jetulsar-Porbandar station and Shahpur on the Jetulsur-Verawal section. Passengers had to be tran-shipped at Supedi owing to the embankment having given way. A report reaches us that the new tramway line between Morvi and Malia has been damaged.—*Kathiawar Times* (June 16).

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 9th June, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Charles Meray-Horvath, of Arad in Hungary, Publisher and Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, apparatus or machines for producing type matrices; Rajkristo Coomar Rai Sahib, L.C.E., Civil Engineer of 86-3, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, for an improved apparatus for pressing castor oil by hand or steam power; Denis Roussel and Jean Boucher, both of 6, Rue Septimanie, Nimes in the Republic of France, manufacturers, for improvements in apparatus for raising liquids; Amos Herbert Hobson, of 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers; Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes, Consulting Engineers, both of 26, Castle Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in, and in apparatus for, sealing cans or other containing vessels;" Maung So Kin, a British subject, and native of Burma, at present residing at No. 6, Creek Row, Calcutta, for an improved skin-cleaner to be known as the "Thabok-oo Skin-cleaner."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Albert William Atwater and John Francis Mackie, constituting the legal firm of Atwater and Mackie of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Advocates, for "improvements in Heat Deflectors." (Filed 30th May 1894) Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe of 32, Charlesworth Terrace, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, Engineer, for "improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances." (Filed 29th May 1894); John Finlay of 1, Prospect Terrace, Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, and of Hastings, Serampore, Bengal, India, Mill Manager, for "improvements in warp beaming machines." (Filed 30th May 1894); Hermand Thoms, Doctor of Philosophy, of 12-13 Gericht Strasse, Berlin, Germany, for "processes for obtaining p-Phenetolcarbamide." (Filed 30th May 1894.); James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a "Cigar-Weevil Stifler." (Filed 7th June 1894.); James Bibby of Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Oil Cake Manufacturer, for "imprrovements in machinery for cleaning cotton seed." (Filed 17th May 1894); Robert Wighton Moncrieff, Engineer of "Brookhurst" Demesne Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, England, for "improvements in papermaking machines." (Filed 29th May 1894.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege:—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, Designers in glass and glassware, of 34 Grays Inn Road, London, England, for 'improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal or metalized material.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act the fees hereinafter rerpectively mentioned, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising other so to do has ceased:—Mr. George Rose's invention for "improvements in, and connected with, spray lamps for lighting and heating purposes." (Specification filed 5th March 1890); Messrs. Melville Thompson Neale and John Henry Smalpage's invention for "means and apparatus for signalling during fog or hazy weather at sea, applicable also for general signalling purposes at sea, whether from moveable or fixed structures such as ships, forts or the like." (Specification filed 7th March 1890); The Lucigen Light Company's invention for "improvements in self-generating gas burners for burning oils." (Specification filed 3rd March 1890); Messrs. Charles James Fox and Henry Phillips Kirkham's invention for "improvements in coffer dams, or sectional docks for inspecting and repairing the submerged portions of ships, and like structures." (Specification filed 7th March 1890); Messrs. William Middleton and William Wilson's invention for "improvements in apparatus for grinding card teeth for carding fibres." (Specification filed 8th March 1890); Mr. Hermann Rippke's invention for "improvements in field-mice traps." (Specification filed 7th March 1890).

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 9th June, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 74,217, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,20,797. Other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,95,014, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-2-7. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 2,02,365-4-11, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-14-7.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF THE POLICE CHARGES.

The *Indian Spectator* says: The sanction given by the Supreme Government to the addition to the Police force of the city does not of course settle the question of the Police charges, which the Municipality has to bear, in the proportion and to the extent, decreed by the Government. The present arrangement is certainly an anomalous one. Either the Corporation should have a voice in the matter or its purse should not be at the free disposal of others. It cannot be hoped that its voice will ever be effective in the matter. The only way in which the matter can be satisfactorily settled is for the Government to take over from the Municipality certain defined items of revenue and free it altogether from any future obligation to find out money for the Police charges. We hope the Corporation will not quietly let the matter remain in its present unsatisfactory condition. In its representation on the subject of Mr. Vincent's recommendations, it had prayed for an assignment of revenue, of the kind above suggested. We wait, with interest, for the reply of the Government, on this point in particular.

THE BAKR-I-EED FESTIVAL.

The *Native Opinion* remarks: The festival has passed off without the least hitch. From early morn till about nine o'clock, the rain poured down in torrents, so that all movement, whether in Hindu or Mahomedan quarters, was at a stand still, and the city then appeared in a state of siege. The Police arrangements were complete, and nothing happened to excite the religious susceptibilities of either party. From the first we did not apprehend any danger, because last August's severe punishments had told the roughs of either community that a fresh disturbance was frought with considerable danger to themselves, and that that would recoil on them with still severer punishments. Essentially the Bombay populations are by instinct commercial, and the occurrence of such disturbances is a great interference in trade, and entails heavy losses. On the labouring classes these inflict heavy privations which are quita unbearable in effect. That sense of need and suffering was not yet quite lost, and in its existence we had great faith that there would be no recurrence of the pitiable scenes of August last.

The *Gujerati* writes: The Bakr-i-Eed festival has quietly passed off. All sorts of foolish alarms and rumours had spread in the town. But no sensible Hindoos or Mahomedans believed in them. The police and military arrangements compared most creditably with those made in the fatal Friday in August last. Perhaps they were somewhat elaborate and served to recall unpleasant reminiscences and a feeling of distrust in some quarters. But it is always safe to err on the side of caution in such matters. Mahomedans and Hindoos mixed with one another very freely. Even very young Mahomedan lads dressed in holiday attire were to be seen sauntering in exclusively Hindu quarters. The festival seems to have passed off quietly also in other parts of India. This must be gratifying to the peaceful members of both the communities. Hindoos and Mahomedans are the two elder and younger brothers in the Indian family and it is but creditable to both that they should live together with brotherly feelings towards one another.

THE MAHABLESHWAR INCIDENT.

As regards the Mahableshwar incident, says the *Indian Spectator*, the evidence adduced on behalf of Mr. Baig leaves little doubt that the *Gurao* in charge of the Shrine, is in the habit of taking non-Hindus over that portion of it, which is said to have been polluted by the contact of Mr. Baig. If so, there is no difficulty in believing that he took over Mr. Baig too, knowing him to be a non-Hindu, in the hope of a handsome buksish, perhaps never thinking that he was doing an act, which may be resented by orthodox Hindus like Mr. Bhagwat. Nor is there any improbability in the *Gurao's* turning round, now that he sees in what light his co-religionists are disposed to look at the affair, and saying that Mr. Baig induced him to believe that he was a Kanoja Brahmin. As to what passed between Messrs. Baig and Bhagwat we are unable to say whose version we should accept, for both are likely to have forgotten the exact words that passed between them, and the tone in which they were spoken. We believe, this view would enable us to reconcile the apparent discrepancies in the statements of the various parties and to forget an incident, which had best be forgotten in the interests of peace and good-will. No good can come out of prolonging a discussion over it now. Mr. Baig need not try to defend himself against a charge, of which the Magistrate and the Government seem to have exonerated him. Nor need we try to explain away his explanation and his expression of regret, simply because they have not satisfied the more vindictive of his opponents. And let Mr. Bhagwat and our Hindu friends show more charity and more of the forgiveness and tolerance, which are still, we hope, the characteristics of the Hindu religion.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes: Those who know the worth and thorough-going manners of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig must view with absolute disfavour the attitude taken up by a certain section of the Hindu population in connection with the recent Mahableshwar temple incident. One can scarcely bring one's self to believe, after reading the entire affair, that Mr. Abbas Ali had any pre-concerted designs in his mind to wound the religious susceptibilties of his Hindu friends. We wish this little incident were soon forgotten in these times of serious differences between the two sects.

The *Native Opinion* observes: We are afraid the said incident is being given an unnecessary and undue prominence. Indiscreet as the conduct of Mr. Baig was, with his apology to the Hindu community of the place, the whole affair should have, by this time, been forgotten. But people do and will rush into print, quite regardless of the fact, that the further straining of the point means further embitterment of the feelings of the two communities. The Hindus must remember that, in the policy of "Give and take," there is a remedy against every evil, and they should study it to their own benefit. To our Mahomedan friends we would say the very same thing, and ask them to remember that, as inhabitants of this country, they had lived and have to live, side by side with the Hindus, and, therefore, their own interests cannot be seperate from those of the other community. In religion both may differ like the poles, but mutual respect and a feeling of toleration did hitherto hold them together, and one only wonders that the light of western culture, instead of bringing them still closer, now makes them misunderstand each other. We regret the incident, but do hope that no further attempt on either side will be made to further ruffle the temperaments of either.

THE LEPER ASYLUM AT MATOONGA.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: A word of praise is due to Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit, for the munificent donation of Rs. 20,000, she gave in memory of her late lamented son, Mr. Jamsetjee, for the purpose of building a much-needed ward in the compound of the Leper Asylum at Matoonga, for the use of such of the inmates as suffer from deceases other than leprosy and so need be segregated in a seperate building. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who performed the opening ceremony of the ward, nicely summed up the advantages that have resulted from the noble work the citizens of Bombay have done at Matoonga. Sufferers from one of the most painful diseases known to mankind have got a happy home, and our streets and public places have been freed of loathsome sights and dangerous contaminations. Indeed, the leper asylum at Matoonga may well claim to be one of the noblest monuments of Bombay charity and also to have solved "up to a certain point the administrative problem of leper vagrants." The usefulness of the institution is demons trated by the fact that it has now 300 inmates, none of whom are anxious to leave a place, where every care is taken to make their miserable lives as happy as possible. There are already applications for admission which have to be refused on account of want of accommodation, and Mr. Acworth who has the credit of having taken a lead and worked zealously in the matter, is going to try to secure more funds. We are sure he will succeed in getting them from the public as well as from the Government and the Municipality. It would be well if the princely donation of a lakh given by Sir Dinshaw could be ultilized at Matoonga. Mr. Forrest said that the worthy Baronet had no objections to such a course. It would certainly be better to have one grand asylum for lepers near the city, than a temporary and provisional one at Matoonga and another in a distant island for permanent inmates. Such a division of strength can hardly have any legitmate defence. On the grounds of economy, it may be decidedly condemned.

The *Native Opinion* states: On our own side, the Parsi community as a whole are wellknown for their non-sectional charity, and, looking to the promptitude with which they are ready with their money-purses on an occasion like the above, one must confess to a feeling of comparative backwardness on the part of Hindus or the Mahomedans in such matters. None is a greater object of fellow-feeling and charity than a leper, and the very sight of him is distressing. And the second Parsi Baronet was the first to offer a lakh of rupees for the purpose, and the foundation of an asylum was laid at Trombay by the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Somehow the scheme made no further progress; meanwhile Mr. Acworth, in order to build a temporary accommodation for the lepers, raised a large sum of money by public subscriptions, and, with the help of Government, founded the present home. Though limited in extent, it has done and is doing much good; however, some additions are needed to afford further accommodation to lepers. Another pressing need of the asylum was an hospital for lepers suffering from other diseases, and this has been splendidly responded to by Bai Dinbai. Like Maharani Surnamoi of Bengal, Bai Dinbai has spent her large fortune in public charities, one of which is the newly opened leper-hospital the erection of which has cost her Rs. 20,000. Mr. Acworth, who interested himself in this matter, will shortly go on leave and his incumbency, as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, will be marked by the Matunga leper-asylum and the new hospital, which the Bombay public entirely owe to his labours.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: It is indeed a matter of gratification to notice, in the midst of the comparative sterility of benefactions in the city of late, that the stream of Mrs. Nusserwanji M. Petit's charities flows amain without let or hindrance, and that too in channels the most beneficent. The latest of one such benevolence is to be discerned in the new hospital attached to the Matoonga Leper Asylum, which Bombay owes to the initiation of Lady Thompson and the assiduity and solicitude of Mr. Acworth. No doubt as the last observed at the opening ceremony of the institution this latest charity of Mrs. Petit will prove an immense blessing to the large colony of the unhappy and unfortunate lepers, men, women and children. Bombay may feel a pride in her asylum now, as the most perfect organisation of its kind in this country if not in the world. But for this benevolent donors, including Sir D. M. Petit and the liberal support accorded by the Municipality, such an institution would have hardly been possible.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Gujerati* discusses in a reasonable spirit our recent criticism of the native press: We do not contend that the native press is faultless. But when an attempt is being made to discredit it by means which are not altogether fair, it is its duty to vindicate its reputation. From the recent Blue-Book on the Simultaneous Examinations question it is perfectly clear that a growing conviction is gaining ground that native editors are opposed to Brithish rule and deliberately manufacture and disseminate falsehoods. Both these charges are, in our judgment, utterly unfounded. Even taking the most selfish view, educated natives are more deeply interested in the maintenance of a state of things to which they owe every thing. There is scarcely any Indian publicist, however radical in his political ideas, who can be found to hold different views on this question. If native writers do not trumpet their gratitude every week to British government for the privileges and rights which have been conferred upon the people of this country without any struggle and which had to be wrested from government in England after a hard fight, it is because the fact is taken for granted in every discussion. It is because of the concessions already made that the native press asks government to go on in the same direction. It is likely that through insufficient information or incomplete grasp of any particular problem the comments of native writers are not in some instances as well informed as they might otherwise be. But there too the senseless policy of secrecy which is so much popular in India is responsible. It is notorious high-placed officials are frequent contributors to the Anglo-Indian press. Besides Anglo-Indian writers move in the society of officers directly connected with administration and it is easy to see why they are some times more favourably situated to understand and discuss political and administrative questions with fulness of information. To say that native papers fabricate falsehoods is to misunderstand their situation. Let Anglo-Indian writers take up their position and we should like to know how they fare better. Native publicists will not resent the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette*. In so far as they are liable to correction, they should welcome such advice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Baroda, 2,022 tons, Captain L Doherr cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (27th May), with a general cargo.

The B S N Co's s s Bahaduri, 828 tons, Captain H Keyzar, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Karachi with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

The Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain J J Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsby (20th May) via Hull, with a general cargo and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir & Co.

The City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain F Snow, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Qr Mr Hirst and 6 children, Major Cowell, Captain Awdry, Rev R Winsor, and two distressed seamen.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Bahaduri (s)	Keyzar	Karachi, June 15.
19	Henzada (s)	Brown	Rangoon, May 27.
	Clio (s)	Wood	Grimsby, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pondo (s)	Tangye	Amsterdam.
	Karagola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Baroda, Doherr, for Madras and Calcutta.
„ City of Dublin, Snow, for Liverpool.

The steamer Clio, entered for loading yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 19.

From Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—21 cases soap, A Shaikadum.

From London.

Clyde s—12 cases cheese, 5 cases ham and 9 cases bacon, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases claret and 3 cases champagne, N V Curranee and Co; 1 hogshead whisky, 116 cases portwine and 115 cases still, Phipson and Co; 53 cases portsherry wine, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 3 cases bacon, 5 cases ham and 5 cases cheese, M Mackenzie and Co.

From Charente.

Clyde s—166 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Bordeaux.

Werneth Hall s—215 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—1 qr casks rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

Ehrenfels s—5 casks methylated spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; 10 hogsheads and 25 drums rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee; 1 case cutlery, H T H Abboo.

Rheinfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy and Co.

From Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—110 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

From Marseilles.

Manilla s—12 cases vermouth and 3 barrels cheese, N V Currance and Co.

La Syne s—1 portwine, S B Fraser and Sons.

From Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—67 bales printing and writing papers, K A Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 19.

For Liverpool.

City of Dublin s—12 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, P Jeewandas; 21 bales wool, T Chimandas.

For London.

Alberta s—2 bales twist, The South Indian Export Co; 112 cwts heeradackon, Abdool C Mamed; 14 bales skins, H E Goolam Mamed; 11 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee 61½ dry ginger, K Khooshali; 18 bales hides, H Joomall; 90 cwts turmeric and 47 cwts dry ginger, Moorarjee Laljee.

For Havre.

Clan Gordon s—400 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

Werneth Hall s—4 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 11,423 cwts rapseed, 500 cwts mustardseed and 514 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,260 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Dunkirk.

St Marnock s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 5,476 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

For Hamburg.

Alberta s—4,001 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

Ormidale s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Tœppen and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed 50 cwts ajmaseed and 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Ormidale s—118 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co; 440. bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 601 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

Ikbal s—200 cwts mustardseed and 399 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Abana s—495 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 1,260 cwts teelseed and 80 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 14 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rosetta s—21 cwts sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 100 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Lindisfarne s—4 bales twist, The City of Bombay Manufacturing Co; 300 bales twist, J A Wadia; 6½ chests opium N Ramnarayen; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—220 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Lindesfarne s—68 cwts cloves, H Hunsraz.

Rosetta s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 64 bales twist, F M Chinal.

For Kobe.

Lindesfarne s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lindesfarne s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—350 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	36	16	95	17	13	16	40
Tuesday, June 19th	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	19
Total	22	47	17	6	17	26	16	59
Total fall to June 19th, 1893	17	83	15	51	13	57	17	90
Total fall to June 19th, 1892	7	40	6	57	6	77	7	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 15th June:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	0	90	Nasik	3	45
Raver	3	22	Deolali	5	38
Nimbhora	3	67	Ghoti	12	9
Bhadli	2	25	Nargaon	1	77
Jalgaon	1	70	Warangaon	4	55
Sirsoli	4	61	Hotgi	0	24
Mhasawad	4	8	Mohol	1	22
Maheji	1	40	Madha	1	30
Pachora	1	68	Barsi Road	0	80
Kajgaon	3	47	Kem	0	0
Naydongri	4	79	Jeur	1	37
Chalisgaon	3	81	Pomalwari	1	85
Nandgaon	1	56	Diksal	1	44
Munmar	2	25	Lonauli	19	11
Lasalgaon	0	4	Dhond	1	8
Khervadi	2	54	Talegaon	5	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·494	Calm	3	95·5	79·4	77	0·42	3·89	+2·85
Agra	29·509	S W	8	96·5	79·7	75	0·02	1·81	+0·92
Cawnpore	29·576	W S W	4	101·9	81·6	62	...	0·62	...
Allahabad	29·540	E	4	1·2·6	81·3	83	0·46	1·34	—0·72
Jhansi	29·539	S W	6	95·6	79·7	60	...	1·82	+0·02
Jacobabad	29·361	S	5	112·2	86·5	57	..	..	..
Karachi	29·487	W S W	10	96·0	82·7	86	...	..	...
Jeypore	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ajmere	29·552	S W	12	77·9	73·1	86	0·62	7·02	+6·38
Deesa	29·583	S S W	14	89·7	74·0	87	0·08	4·07	+3·61
Ahmedabad	29·631	S W	7	91·2	79·1	79	...	5·73	...
Bhuj	29·549	S W	23	95·0	79·9	66	...	1·21	+0·49
Rajkot	29·591	W S W	18	91·9	76·5	81	..	13·19	+11·49
Veraval	29·616	S W	14	83·5	80·3	91	..	10·25	..
Neemuch	29·599	W	23	85·7	70·7	88	...	5·24	+3·87
Indore	29·624	W	10	87·5	73·6	80	0·06	3·28	—0·53
Saugor	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Jubbulpor	29·536	W	4	90·9	77·1	75	0·04	1·21	..
Hoshangabad	29·600	W S W	5	90·3	75·7	83	..	5·62	+1·63
Khandwa	29·621	W	8	88·2	76·8	80	0·17	7·10	+3·97
Raipur	29·585	W S W	4	95·9	80·5	70	...	3·31	—0·62
Nagpur	29·601	W S W	8	92·3	75·1	80	..	3·79	—1·04
Amraoti	29·628	W N W	8	94·1	76·8	72	0·14	4·00	+0·40
Akola	29·641	W	9	90·5	76·3	75	0·08	3·13	+0·28
Surat	29·620	W S W	F	83·8	80·1	79	...	6·89	+3·07
Malegaon	29·612	W S W	14	92·9	75·1	75	...	2·45	—0·61
Bombay	29·700	S W	10	86·4	80·3	85	0·13	16·30	+6·55
Poona	29·702	W S W	15	86·0	72·4	67	...	1·41	—1·58
Aurangabad	29·695	W S W	10	95·4	73·2	56	..	1·13	...
Sholapur	29·694	W	14	91·3	75·0	61	...	0·77	—2·92
Ratnagiri	29·737	W S W	5	82·9	80·8	91	1·39	34·16	+13·96
Belgaum	29·743	S W	?	71·8	69·7	70	0·07	9·91	+5·22
Goa	29·754	W	12	84·1	75·4	87	0·68	19·80	..
Karwar	29·763	S W	4	84·7	76·0	83	1·52	19·12	—5·78
Mangalore	29·828	Calm	3	8 ·8	75·9	91	1·88	22·16	—2·23
Calicut	29·859	N W	11	87·7	75·6	94	1·22	27·74	+4·31
Cochin	29·860	W	F	87·2	76·1	85	0·82	16·65	—1·77
Bangalore	29·810	W S W	10	85·3	66·9	81	0·01	3·28	+0·56
Secunderabad	29·687	W S W	14	93·6	74·8	67	...	1·05	—2·04
Masuliptm.	29·654	N W	7	98·7	79·1	67	...	1·76	—1·64
Bellary	29·749	W	12	94·5	77·8	57	..	0·81	—0·35
Cuddapah	29·741	W	...	102·3	82·9	59	...	0·77	—1·57
Madras	29·743	W S W	10	100·5	82·5	53	...	1·46	+0·06
Coimbatore	29·795	S W	7	91·4	72·3	68	..	0·50	—0·54
Trichinopoly	29·778	W S W	6	101·6	76·4	58	..	3·11	+2·32
Negapatam	29·775	W	10	98·6	78·8	62	..	0·17	—0·89
Colombo	29·880	S W	13	84·5	76·5	79	0·02	10·86	+5·03
Aden	29·737	E	9	95·3	81·8	67	...	...	...

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·19 (22·43); G. T. H. = 0·11 (17·05); St. G. H. = 0·13 (17·26); C. P. = 0·13 (16·30).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh. S—Strong. H—Heavy.

Summary.

The pressure changes are again very irregular. There has been a very repaid rise at Ajmere, a brisk to rapid rise in Central India and at Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad and Mangalore, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds over the country lying to the north of latitude 20° and to the west of longitude 74° have a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation, while elsewhere they are blowing from the south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Bhuj, 30 at Neemuch, 28 at Rajkot, 24 at Calicut, and 16 at Malegaon and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is as much as 22° below the normal at Ajmere and 6° to 12° at Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The minimum temperature is 4° in excess at Ratnagiri and 5° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·88"), Karwar (1·52"), Ratnagiri (1,39"), and Calicut (1·22"), and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Cochin, Goa, Belguam, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Indore, Deesa, Ajmere, Allahabad, Agra and Dehli. The depression which was near Ajmere yesterday has, it appears, moved in a west-north-westerly direction and now lies somewhere to the westwards of Sind. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds the normal, and conditions are very favourable for rain there. Between Karwar and Bombay it is about three-fourths of its average strength, and light to moderate showers are only probable. In all other districts light local and scattered showers are probable.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 19.

Tuesday's pressure changes were large and somewhat irregular. Pressure has fallen briskly in Burma and is now largely below normal; winds are light in the Burma Coast, and light to moderate rain has been falling in the interior. Pressure has fallen briskly in Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, where there is a shallow depression to-day which may have advanced from the north-west of the Bay during the past 24 hours. It is of little importance, but may determine in slightly heavier rain in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Pressure has increased rapidly in Rajputana and has fallen rapidly along the foot of the Punjab hills from Rawalpindi to Ludhiana. The pressure is nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect in this depression and heavy rain is falling in East Punjab and the adjacent hills. Lahore reports five inches of rain, Roorkee, Ludhiana, Sialkote, and Chakrata each two inches, and Simla and Mussoorie one inch. Winds are light to moderate in the West Coast; rain has been moderate in the West Coast and light in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-West Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th June.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·594
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of wind*	SSE, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	258
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month	16·30
„ „ year	16·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 19th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2	cases	manilla cigars.
16	„	Belgium safety matches.
1	„	black Italian cloth.
2	„	cashmere and coating cloth.
6	„	white gauze.
1	„	doria stripes.

On account of Jehangir Pallonjee, ex Clan Alpine, and Clan Sinclair—25 cases white mulls.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mohundass Kamalsey and Co., 15 dozen cylinder matches with pins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORORW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below Central Hotel, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Major Western, R E.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

Also by order of the Official Liquidator. The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ld., in Liquidation—

One cask Bruder Braun's Hamburg gin.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English bull calf, just landed.

1 bay horse, 15 hands, 7 years old, quiet, in single and double harness.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 do. victoria, suitable for single or pair.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Magda Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria suitable for single or a pair of horses, etc., the property of Major W. Tylden.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Khatri Moosa Suleman and Essak Moosa, the mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property. The sale is made by the mortgagees in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th September, 1886, executed by the mortgagors.

Particulars of Property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold New Salt Batty ground containing by admeasurement (5940) square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 11,869, old survey No. none, and new survey No, none, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, chawls, ranges of buildings, outhouses and cookrooms, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Parel to Mahim Road, near Dadar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Moosa Suleman and Essak Moosa, were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 74, 75 and 77 and are now assessed under Street Nos 133, 135 and 136, and Ward Nos. 497, 502 and 503, respectively, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the public road leading from Parel to Mahim, on the west by the Batty ground of Reverend Braz Fernandes, on the north by the Batty ground of Nensibhoy Khairaz, and on the south by the Batty ground of Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framji and Moos, the mortgagees Attorneys, in their office, at No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 20, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee, the Committee appointed by the High Court, of the estate of Damoderdas Vanmalidas, an adjudged lunatic, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., the following ornaments :—

Gold ornaments, consisting of dora, hiracunthee, sankli, waist chain, saklas, chandanhar, chinsibar, jarani, bangri, googri, danani bangree, vala, vauks set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, kaliu, mohunmalla, kuda, patli, valiu, kadli, chandanthoori, thekrachoodi, tundora, rakhri, mungotha, vedha, pochis, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, thulias, chak, lavangia, kakui, tachela, kada, boremala, ganthan, toolsipatiketaka kevda, Hoolin finger rings, &c.

Diamond and pearl ornaments consisting of pearl nose ring, diamond earrings, pearl earrings, diamond armlets, pearl wristlets, pearl necklaces, including one very valuable necklace or six strings containing 342 large pearls, pearl bangles, and kadas, diamond and pearl chaula, tkapand damni, pearl vedlas, pearl and diamond vali, diamond and emerald, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of 3 Valuable Upper-storied Bungalows with ground at Malabar Hill—

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1398 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension, and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2,734, old survey No. 21 and new survey No. 2-7245 and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3,164 and street No, 29, and bounded on the North and West by the property of Jaetha Doongersy and Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, on the South by the property described as lot No. 2 and on the East by the property of Cummoo Sulleman, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. E S Gubbay, at a monthly rental of Rs. 168.

LOT No 2.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1312 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Doongersy Road at Malabar Hill and registered in the books of the Collector of pension and tax under old No. 572, new No. 2733, old survey No. 21 and new survey No. 7246, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3163 and street No 28, and bound on the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 1 and partly by the property of Cummoo Sulleman, on the South by the property described as Lot No 3, on the West by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and on the East by the Doongersy Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr G W Roughton at a monthly rental of Rs 165.

NOT No. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1546 square yards, or thereabouts together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon situate on the Doongersy Road at Malabar Hill and registered in the books of the Collector of pension and tax under old No, 572, new No. 2732, old survey No. 21 and new survey No 7246, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3162 and street No. 26-27 and bounded on the North by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, on the North-East by the property described as Lot No, 2 and on the West-East and South-West by the Doongersey Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. J. Bennett, and are now in the occupation of Nawal Nagir Beg at a monthly rental of Rs. 165.

The attention of Capitalists is invited to this sale as it would be a very desirable investment, the properties being always occupied and the ground rent being only Rs, 1-2-3 per annum for all the three properties,

All further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

3 cases superior woollen cloth just landed ex S. S. Carthage, consisting of fancy trowsering, Scotch tweed, superior mixed worsted, fancy worsted, black worsted serge, checked worsted, fancy, black corkscrew, worsted, solid brown, worsted Vicuna serge, light mixed hopsack worsted, birds eye mixed worsted, fancy mixed worsted, west fancy, silk mixed superfine, black twill worsted, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

SALE OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting buyers—

Messrs. Bichan Sahay Bhugwandass, Delhi—

V D B 745—1 case 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Mansaram Mutasaovilall, Delhi—

V B D 727—1 case 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Lekhraj Jauhrimull, Delhi—

V B D 736-7—2 cases, each 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure : probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..............................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

CONSOLS were 1-8 per cent. lower in London yesterday at 101 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 28 11-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 62¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 101¼ *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25'16.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31⅜s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and or-next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market strong ; and Brown Rapeseed at 30s. per 416 lbs. cif, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 7¼ cents, and September Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 2,000 bales ; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years in the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	2,000	6,400	4,200
Two days' do. ...	4,000	10,000	9,100
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,794,000	4,896,900	6,973,100

Cotton business in our local market has slackened to-day, and only a moderate business has been reported, the tone of the market remaining steady, however, and prices unchanged. The day's purchases sum up 2,200 bales, of which exporters have taken 600, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 159-61, and 50 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 194 ; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 182 ; the balance of 1,600 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 1,000 Dharwar, at Rs. 188-92 ; 300 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 174 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 140-50 ; and 100 Jalgaum, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been active, a large export business having been reported in a firm market ; but no further change in prices has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..	6,952	bales.
Wheat...	24,217	cwts.
Linseed	22,032	„
Rapeseed	20.814	„
Poppyseed.......................................	2,534	„
Groundnuts	4,453	„
Castorseed	1,544	„
Rice	67,549	„

FREIGHTS.—We have still no fresh business to report. Rates are unchanged but nominal, with a tendency to weakness. *Exchange* opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, at which a moderate amount was given at the opening, both ready and forward ; but the supply of Mercantile Bills having again been very limited, and the bullion dealers coming out as buyers of *Exchange*, the market receded slightly, and the rate for three months' sight Credits became 1s. 1 3-32d., at which a moderate amount was done. Rates rallied, however, again towards the close and left off steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 31-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 0 31-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1d.		„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d.	„
Francs do.	...1·38	„

the Bank demand rate being for both ready and forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's final rate of 104 13-16 for Fours, for Money and Account ; but a weak feeling prevailed again, and bargains were booked for the settlement at 104⅝, with many sellers at this price, which was also the closing quotation for cash and the settlement at the end of the month. 102 has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have become very quiet again on all lines, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi Mill shares ; and a decline, to the same extent in Luckmidas ; and an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 5 in the others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 13.

Baker, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Colombo.

JUNE 17.

Mathias, Capt, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

JUNE 18.

Roughton, Major, Bo Vol Arty, off leave.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 16.

Western, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Peshawar.

JUNE 17.

Tylden, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Saugor.

JUNE 18.

Epson, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Panchmari.

JUNE 19.

Close, Lt, Bo, RE, on duty, to Karachi.

Awdry, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, to England.

Hirst, Capt and Qr-Mr, Bengal, 2nd Oxford, L I, on duty, to England.

Conell, Major, Bengal, A P D, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th June, 1894.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant, and posted to No. 1 sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 412, Gunner E H Stewart.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 16).

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr H J Augustine, L R C P and S (Edinburgh), is admitted temporarily into the service as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, and posted to Burma.

On transfer from the Burma Administration, the services of first grade Apothy J Davis are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

First grade Senior Apothy C Cordell, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Mian Mir, is granted thirty days' privilege leave.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Kennedy, Sub-Assist Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr M Gastand, Sub Assist Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col T Ffrench-Mullen, MD, IMS (Bengal), Offg Residency Surgn in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C Hitchcock, Assist Loco Supt, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Dist Loco Supt, N W Railway, in class II of that Estabt, during the absence of Mr C F White, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut H A L Hepper, RE, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the N W Railway.

POST OFFICE.

Mr A R Ammon, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr Ammon, or until further orders :—Mr J P Barker, Supt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ; Lala Harkishen Das, Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ; and Mr A B Thomson to act as Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 12th June are as follows:—

In the month of April 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	26,49,385	60,54,849	87,04,234
Exports	46,02,702	17,19,263	63,21,965
Net Imports..................	19,53,317	43,35,586	23,82,269

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1894	4,12,236	5,773	4,18,009

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1894	7,08,309	......	7,08,309

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—June 13, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev A A Thomas, of a son.

DEATH.

MARSTON—June 12, at the Presidency General Hospital, of consumption, George Lovett Marston, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

AMONGST the most readable of the departmental reports which issue from the Government of India press, those of the Survey Department take a high place. The general report on the survey operations for 1892-93, prepared under the direction of Colonel H. R. Thuillier, the Surveyor-General, is to hand, and the pages of the volume contain a great deal of information, valuable alike to the historian and the philologist. The map of the Peninsula indicating the progress of the imperial surveys—topographical, revenue, and geographical—shows that apart from the Madras Presidency almost the whole of India has come under the purview of the Department. We are decidedly sceptical, however, as to whether any readers of the report, save a few experts, will learn much from the index chart to the great trigonometrical survey, "showing Colonel Lambton's net-work of triangulation in Southern India ; the meridional and longitudinal chains of principal triangles ; the base lines measured with the Colly apparatus ; the lines of the spurt levelling operations ; the astronomical, pendulum and tidal stations ; the longitudinal ores ; and the secondary triangulation to fix the peaks of the Himalayan and the Sulliman ranges, and the positions of Bangkok, Kandahar, &c." The ordinary reader who seeks to understand this map will find himself in wandering mazes lost, and will have to give up the attempt. The general administration of the Department and the superintendence of the Topographical Branch devolved during the year on Colonel H. R. Thuillier, whilst the supervision of the Revenue Branch, the Trigonometrical Branch, and the Bengal Survey Branch continued in the hands of Lieut.-Col. C. Strahan, Colonel G. Strahan, and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Sandeman respectively. The aggregate area surveyed by the field parties—twenty-four in all—was nearly one hundred and five thousand square miles. In addition to this, the traverse operations in the Central Provinces and the skeleton survey of village boundaries in Bengal embraced an extent of 3,563 square miles. The area of cadastral survey completed in the year was 7,755 miles. About half of this total is credited to Burma, and over three thousand miles to Bengal, leaving Assam and the North-West Provinces 772 miles between them. A great deal of additional work was thrown on the Calcutta staff, by the re-organization towards the close of the year of the photographic and lithographic office, in which the outturn of the presses and machines have reached the number of a million pulls, or more than thirty per cent. over the number for the previous year. The value of the work done was a little under two and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

Of course, the most important part of the report is that which deals with the Behar Cadastral Survey, for around it has centered a strenuous and persistent opposition such as no previous work undertaken by the Department has occasioned. Although the report says little or nothing on the subject, this opposition is continued, being based on the firm conviction both of zemindars and ryots that their rights are likely to be infringed by the establishment of a record of them. However, we have on previous occasions dealt with the subject of the Behar Survey, and may, therefore, pass over both its physical and its economical aspects, and turn our attention to the work done nearer home. The forest surveys in the Bombay Presidency were in charge of Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, who describes in the appendix to the volume the character of the districts in which operations were conducted. In the detail survey in the Salsette, Bassein, and Bhiwandi talukas of the Thana District, delineation on so large a scale as eight inches to the mile was found to be difficult, owing to its being covered with mixed teak and evergreen forest. In the Central Circle the ground traversed in the *babul* reserves on the Bhima river in the neighbourhood of Indapur, falling into the Poona and Sholapur districts, was flat, and most of it poorly wooded, though some of the blocks contained closely grown and valuable *babul* timber. The same class of timber composed the larger portion of the forest tract or the Khed and Mawal talukas of the Poona district. The character of the ground was mainly hilly and "raviny," whilst the attenuated and contorted shapes of the blocks involved a good deal of survey, but enclosed very little actual forest area. In the Junnar taluka of the Poona district, the ground was found to be mountainous and rugged in the extreme, and also raviny, but being almost bare of forest the features of the ground were readily discernible. Some of these features were of most extraordinary shapes, and admitted of survey with great minuteness of detail. The work in this district was rendered all the more valuable by the opportunity it gave of exploring a number of hill forts, of which Shivner comes first in point of interest. Built on a rocky hill, rising over a thousand feet above the plain of the Junnar valley, the fort is triangular in shape, and is crested with a scarp of rock, ranging from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. This scarp rising like a perpendicular wall, six hundred feet above the valley, needed but little human skill to render it a most formidable fortress. The fort stands forth as a silent witness to the vicissitudes of Indian rule, for it gives evidence of occupation by five sets of proprietors—Buddhist monks, early Hindu kings, Mussalmans, Marathas, and English. About fifty cells and chapels remain cut into the sides of the hill, as a reminder that, in the first three centuries of the Christian era, the place was a great Buddhist centre. These caves are of no very great size, and to nineteenth century surveyors seem more fitted to be the habitation of vultures than of monks. During the year under review tidal operations by means of self-registering gauges were carried on at fourteen stations, including Aden, Karachi, Rangoon, and two in Bombay—the Apollo Bunder and the Prince's Dock. The latter station is classed as a minor one, as the continuance of its registrations beyond the limit of five years is not required by the general scheme of tidal operations, although the records are so valuable to the dock officials that they are likely to be continued indefinitely. The Apollo Bunder is one of the six permanent stations where the minimum period of observations last for nineteen years. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, who is in charge of these operations, gives the gauge at the Apollo Bunder a very high character. Excepting short intervals for cleaning, the gauge has worked without any interruption for seven years, a record which is rightly described as "remarkable and gratifying." At Prince's Dock the observations have continued very satisfactory on the whole, and the few short interruptions that have taken place have been due to slight inherent faults in the design of the tide gauge itself.

In view of recent events calculated to re-open the Franco-Siamese quarrel, that part of the report dealing with the operations of the Anglo-Siam Boundary Commission is of especal value just now, inasmuch as it officially records the boundary agreed upon by Major Hildebrand and Mr. H. G. A. Leveson, as representing British interests, and Laung Kamachat Phairent and Laung Sarasiddhi Yanukar, the Commissioners for Siam. The Commission was divided into two sections, the southern and the eastern. The boundary demarcated by the eastern party was from Loi Un to Loi Pahanpup, the hill range which forms the water-parting of the Me Chai to the north, which empties itself into the Me Tun in the Mong Pan State, and of another Me Chai to the south which runs through the town of Mong Fang. From Loi Pahanpup to the Me Kok, the boundary is the water-parting between the Namha on the north and the tributaries of the Me Fang on the south. It then crosses the Me Kok in a north-easterly direction to the water-parting of the Me Yon with the MeSau and Me Hkam, so far as Loi Sam Saw, thence following it in a northerly direction to Loi Tun, and thence eastward along the water-parting of the Me Hkam and Me Sai to the highest peak on that ridge, Loi Taw Hkam, and from thence north-east along the spur which terminates at the Me Sai, about one mile west of the so-called Siamese fort on that stream ; thence along the course of the Me Sai to its junction with the Me Huok, and thence to the south and east along the Me Huok to its junction with the Me Kong. The clearing of all salient hill-tops on the ranges of forest, leaving one or two trees only and marking one of them with the broad arrow and 93, have been the permanent marks adopted. These marks have the advantage of being conspicuous from all the surrounding country, and as they will last for fifty years, if not destroyed, they are sufficiently permanent. The boundary itself being all conspicuous watersheds, or the course of streams, really requires no artificial marking as has been pointed out to the Siamese Commissioner, the Keng Tung representative, and all the local inhabitants. The Siamese Commissioner personally visited some of the more prominent peaks of the boundary with Major Hildebrand, and from them the whole line of the boundary was visible. If every mark was removed, the boundary line is still as well defined and as little open to cavil as before. The work devolving on the southern section of the Commission was to demarcate the boundary on the lines already laid down, to improve the topography of any ground already surveyed, to improve the triangulation and to get as much new topography as was possible. The party altogether surveyed some 6,500 square miles. They found the country entirely hilly and covered with dense jungle. Teak, once so plentiful on the borders of Siam, was fast being cut down, and all streams capable of carrying timber were fairly well stocked with logs pending the rains.

OF the nineteen jails in the Bombay Presidency fourteen are shown, in the annual report, to hand this week, to have been habitually overcrowded. The riots of last August are almost wholly responsible for this state of things, and for many another extraordinary circumstance in connection with jail economy during the past year. The strain on the Bombay House of Correction and the Common Jail necessitated unusual calls on Thana and prevented that establishment affording other prisons the relief they had hitherto always been able to obtain. Nasik had been in the habit of sending her surplus to Thana, but had to overcrowd, and the same with Yerrowda and the jails of Gujerat. Mr. Filgate, the Inspector-General of Prisons, in his report, devotes some special remarks to this abnormal state of the jails. On the 12th August the state of the lock-ups in Bombay was such that against all precedent the House of Correction and the Common Jail were called upon to accommodate lock-up prisoners. The House of Correction and the Common Jail provide accommodation for four hundred and forty-two prisoners, but by the afternoon of Monday, August 14, the population of the two jails numbered over nineteen hundred. Their admission for a time seems to have puzzled the ordinary inmates of the prisons, but surprise past, they appeared to recognise a possibility of such relaxation as does not occur once in a term of twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. They suggested no scheme of outbreak and wholesale escape, but asked the warders to convey to Captain Walshe an assurance that they as old residents of the place were ready to lend every assistance in guarding the lock-up prisoners and in "hammering" them into good behaviour should they be disposed to give any trouble. There was no necessity to accept this gracious offer, for the first attempt at insubordination was promptly checked. One of the lock-up prisoners in the presence of a number of others assaulted a warder, when he was at once seized, tied up, and given a dozen well-laid-on strokes with a cane, a proceeding the culprit had not counted upon, but which nevertheless had a salutary effect upon the remainder of the gang. Seven hundred prisoners were conveyed to Thana secured only by a hundred pairs of handcuffs, pieces of cord being further utilised to bind them arm-to-arm. But the Inspector-General of Police has since laid in a large supply of handcuffs, and if there had been any renewal of the rioting on Friday last, every prisoner of the many who would now have been awaiting trial would have found a pair to fit. It is satisfactory to learn that although the numbers in the jails were so great and some of them bore signs of severe usage, not one of the seventeen hundred died, a fact which as the Inspector-General records speaks well for the medical management of all three jails. The bad situation of the Common Jail is strongly condemned from the lessons of last August, and the Inspector-General, commenting on the new jail at Parel, for which plans and estimates have been sanctioned, suggests the introduction of forty shelter pens, each capable of holding twenty prisoners, so as to enable the staff to furnish accommodation for at least eight hundred over and above the ordinary accommodation should emergency arise.

DR. WILHELM, Chief of the Freeland Expedition, the other day at Zanzibar, explained the objects of the undertaking upon which he and others are about to embark in the Tana district of East Africa. Dr. Wilhelm and his friends seek to establish an ideal common-wealth of the usual highly practical character proposed by Socialist organisations. One unfortunate part of the sche is that the would-be colonists desire to ta up land in British territory where th can be well spared, and in which existi institutions when applied will suffice for purposes. Before laying out any money, ho ever, the Association will take the precauti to ascertain whether the British Governme is favourable. For if the British Governme will not look kindly on the venture then t Socialists will seek elsewhere the Freela they desire. As the world does not lo favourably on Socialistic ideas it is to be t endeavour of the Freelanders to overcome th prejudice. And this is how they propose do it. The land when acquired is to be free as the air, open to everyone who wish to work on it. Capital will be lent by th State—that is, we presume, Dr. Wilhelm an his friends—without interest, but must b paid back. Many hundreds will have to com bine to work a single industry. Everythin will be done on a large scale, and in the en all that is earned will be divided. All pr perty in case of death will go back to th Colony. The prime-movers in this unde taking recognise that in one calling more earned than in another, and naturally mor people would rush to this calling, but the divisio of earnings will not be more than in other pro fessions, which are not so lucrative. In th association the earnings of each trade will be o the same scale. Every one must begin to wor at the age of eighteen. No wages will be paid only the profits on work divided. Their objec is to make it impossible for one man to live o another man's labours, and yet by the pla sketched above they propose to carry it int effect. Though on the face of it there is semblance of that which is rational, a considera tion of details show it to be just as unworkabl as any other. Where would be the emulatio and the competition which have made th world what it is ? Freeland would become th sleepiest of Sleepy Hollows within a twelvemonth. There is an amount of human natur even in a Socialist, and it will have to be era dicated, we fear, before he will submit to liv under such a code of laws as this, which cer tainly does not spell freedom.

FROM "The Esoteric She" to "Househol Cookery Receipts" is the range of subjects deal with in the publications of the Bombay Presi dency during the past year. Mr. A. V. Patker the acting Registrar, is much to be pitied if h has read through the whole of them, for the numbered two thousand one hundred an thirty—a net increase of thirty-three per cent in the previous year. He could not complai of their infinite variety, and he gives copiou extracts here and there of the works which charmed him most. Mr. Patker testifies to the better quality of the work, but he complains that only very rarely are works on the arts produced in English. In Marathi and Gujarathi a work in some branch of mechanical engineering useful in any of the industries existing in Bombay is occasionally published, and this is more usual in Gujarathi than in Marathi inasmuch as there are more Gujarathi speaking engineers. This year owing to the efforts of the Gaekwar some valuable additions to the Marathi and Gujarathi literature have been made. Some of the works are translations by University Graduates who have thus contributed to vernacular literature this year a larger portion than their annual share. So much does this fact impress Mr. Patker that he suggests to University Graduates, with leisure and money, the formation of a society something on the plan of the Christian Tract and Book Society for the Promotion and Improvement of Vernacular literature.

THE s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 4 p. m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Saturday next.

WE have been requested to remind intending competitors for this season's Cricket Championship of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association that, according to the rules, entries must be sent in to the hon. secretaries on or before the 30th of June. The draw will take place on Monday, 2nd July.

MONSIEUR DELOUCHE, late Governor of the French Settlements in India, arrived in Bombay by the 6 o'clock train yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus railway station. He was escorted by a naik and four sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers to the Esplanade Hotel, which will be his residence during his stay in Bombay.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran gave judgment in the case of Khetsidas Rambux, a Marwaree dealer in opium, against Manchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be decreed to deliver up to him, or to his agents in China, five chests of opium, which the plaintiff had consigned to China through the defendants' firm, or that the latter might be decreed to pay the value of the five chests, namely, Rs. 5,982-14-0 ; and that in the event of the chests or any of them having been sold, the defendants might be decreed to render an account, &c. The material issue raised in the case was whether the plaintiff did not receive an advance of Rs. 5,000 upon the consignment of the five chests of opium. His Lordship held that the plaintiff's evidence was unreliable in two important particulars ; and the issue was found for the defendants. Plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the committee of the Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Memorial, held on the premises of the Bengalee Girls' School in the Fort, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 22,000 be set apart for raising a statue of the deceased gentleman in some place to be hereafter fixed. A small committee was appointed to consider how the remainder of the fund, which amounts to the aggregate sum of Rs. 51,140-10-0, should be disposed of, and to lay the result of their consultations before the general committee.

WRITING in *Truth* Mr. Labouchere returns to the subject of the alleged proposal of a native merchant to purchase the Boadicea. He says :—There seems no doubt as to the authenticity of the story which I lately gave of the native merchant at Bombay who made an offer for H. M. S. Boadicea. From corroborative evidence, since received, I learn that the good man not only bid £20,000 for the ship, but sent his offer to the Admiralty, his intention being to convey pilgrims in her to Mecca. It strikes me that the Admiralty would have done a good stroke of business for the taxpayer if they had accepted the offer, though the pilgrims might not have had so much cause for thankfulness. It is reported now that the Boadicea is to be relieved after the autumn manœuvres, and that the Bonaventure is the ship selected for the purpose. Should this report prove correct, it will give great satisfaction on the station.

A LOCAL correspondent writes :—The most terrific flood ever known in these parts occurred on the morning of May 25. The river came down like a wall carrying everything before it. Jatinga Valley Company lost fifty-six coolie lines, iron roofed godowns, but no lives. Nearly a hundred acres of tea destroyed, but luckily seed garden escaped damage. Forty-six railway coolies were drowned at Shabazpore out garden of the company. Every line in Narencherra swept away. Twelve coolies were drowned, twenty-three missing. The Manager and Engineer at Callecherra were rescued by boats off the roof of the office having cut their way through it. Local rain nine inches not sufficient to have caused flood, must have been waterspout or bund formed up the valley.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Aborigine	1
Red Ensign	2
Spindle Leg	3

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN WALES.

At a Conference held at the Duke of Westminster's a resolution was passed in favour of a Church Defence Campaign by the Unionists in Wales at the next elections.

THE CONGO TREATY.

A successful issue is expected of the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Congo Treaty.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

The plague at Hongkong is decreasing.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The British ironclads will not go direct to Tetuan, but are ordered to cruise off Gibraltar.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA FOR 1893-94.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The following are the most important extracts from the general statement of the Director-General of Railways' Administration Report on Railways in India, for 1893-94 :—The classification of railways in the report remains practically unchanged during the year. Sanction was given to the construction of an additional mileage to the extent of one hundred and fifty-four miles and a half. Among the principal events were the bringing in of the automatic vacuum brakes on mail-trains on the East Indian Railway, and the accelerated mail service generally introduced. The financial results of the working of the Indian Railways for 1893-94 have not yet accurately been known, but a statement is published giving the figures of the revised estimate this year as compared with the actual figures for the preceding year. This statement shows that the results are generally more favourable. There are sixty lines now under survey or projected, and these will be taken into consideration by the Government of India at an early date. The contribution, this year, for sinking funds will amount to about thirty-eight lakhs, so that the net loss to the State will, probably, be about 121¾ lakhs of rupees. During 1893 the average gross earnings per total train-mile were Rs. 4·20 on the standard gauge ; and Rs. 3·12 on the metre gauge. The net earnings realised in 1893 were Rs. 12,73,65,012 against Rs. 12,32,57,767 in 1892. The increase, this year, in the number of passengers killed is due to the accident of 9th November on the Nilgiri Branch of the Madras Railway.

CHANGES IN DESIGNATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has approved of the changes in the designations of the members of the Subordinate Medical Department, proposed by the Government of India. The changes are as follows :—Senior Apothecary, 1st grade, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain ; Senior Apothecary, 2nd grade, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant ; Senior Apothecaries, at present ranking as Honorary Major, to be Honorary Surgeon-Majors ; Apothecary, 1st Grade, to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Class above five years'service, ranking as Conductor ; Apothecary, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Class under five years' service, ranking as Conductor ; Assistant Apothecary, 1st Grade, to be Assistant Surgeon 2nd Class above five years' service, ranking as Sub-Conductor ; Assistant Apothecary, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd class, under five years' service, ranking as Sub-Conductor ; Sub-Assistant Apothecary to be Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd class, ranking as Sub-Conductor.

RESULTS OF THE SIGNALLING INSPECTIONS OF BRITISH CORPS.

As the results of the Signalling Inspection of the British Corps during the last cold season the following corps receive special prizes for efficiency :—Cavalry—Rs. 25, per signaller, the 18th Hussars ; Rs. 20, the 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Rs. 15, the 19th Hussars. Royal Artillery—Rs. 25, Nos. 2 and 16 Companies Western Division ; Rs. 20, No. 12 Company Western Division and No. 8 Mountain Battery ; Rs. 15, No. 7 Mountain Battery and 4 Companies Eastern Division. Infantry—Rs. 25, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ; Rs. 20, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 1st Cheshire Regiment, and 1st Bedfordshire Regiment ; Rs. 15, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

SALE OF OPIUM.

In each of the three months October, November, and December of 1894, 3,105 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which 1,595 chests will be Benares opium, and 1,510 Patna opium. In the calendar year 1895 not more than 37,260 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,105 in each month of the year. Of the quantity to be offered each month 1,595 will be Benares, and 1,510 chests Patna. It has been decided that no reduction will be made in the quantities without three months' previous notice.

LAND REVENUE CODES.

Orders have been issued for the immediate drafting of the Berar Land Revenue Code, of amendments of the Assam Land Revenue Regulations, and several other enactments of less importance.

GENERAL SANFORD'S CANTONMENT RULES COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wigley's services under the General Sanford's Cantonment Rules Committee is about to expire. The rules are now ready for publication for public criticism.

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Indian Articles of War are also to be considered without delay.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. R. Crosthwaite, Resident at Indore, will shortly proceed on one year's furlough to England.

THE POONA SILK AND COTTON MILL IN LIQUIDATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

An order for the winding-up of the Poona Silk and Cotton Mill was made, this afternoon, by Mr. Justice Crowe, on the petition presented by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., one of the creditors of the company. The petition was also supported by Mr. Shivlal Motilal, another large creditor. Mr. Hormusjee, of Bombay, appeared for the first petitioner, and Mr. Craigie for the second. The directors strongly opposed the petition, asking for time to pay off the debt. The property, it was stated, was worth ten lakhs of rupees, while the debts were under five lakhs. The company had two firms as agents. Their disasters were stated to be due to a disagreement between the agents. The Judge, however, made an order, appointing Mr. Leslie, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton, and Mr. Jamsetjee Heerjee liquidators without any remuneration.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The Amir's latest communications with the Government of India show that his Highness is desirous of carrying out completely the arrangement made with Sir Mortimer Durand regarding the delimitation of the Indo-Afghan border.

THE PUNJAB AND HINDUSTANI ARMIES HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Government of India will shortly decide the places for head-quarters of the new Punjab and Hindustani armies, under the army re-organisation scheme.

EXEMPTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES FROM DUTY.

Australian shippers have been informed that the Government of India have no intention whatever of taxing horses imported into India whether for remounts or private purposes.

OBITUARY.

Telegraphic news has been received here of the death of Lady Straight, wife of Sir Douglas Straight.

FORT CHILAS GARRISON.

The new Fort Chilas will be garrisoned by the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, who will relieve the 23rd Pioneers, the latter going to Bunji, which is to be made the head-quarters of the reserve for the regulars for the Gilgit Agency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 18.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 19.

H. M. S. Marathon, from Aden, and Redbreast, from Bombay, arrived.

H. M. S. Undaunted, from Plymouth, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, which left Bombay, on the 8th instant, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼ ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

DISTURBANCE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION ATTACKED.

Last night, at about 9 o'clock, a good deal of excitement was caused amongst the residents of Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, by the circulation of a report that a disturbance of a very serious nature had taken place between the Mahomedans and the Hindus at that locality. At that hour some Hindus were carrying a corpse from the Mazagon bazaar, to their burial-ground, at Tank Bunder. As usual the funeral procession was accompanied with tom-tom and music along the whole way. On the arrival of the funeral party at the Nusserwanji Petit Mills, a few Mahomedans came out of a mosque, which is situated about fifty yards away from the road, and asked the members of the procession to stop the music, as it disturbed their prayers. The Hindus refused to do so, whereupon some more Mahomedans rushed out of the mosque, and a general scuffle took place. Eventually the Hindus run away in different directions, leaving the corpse on the road. The Divisional Police Inspector, Mr. Ellis, accompanied by a few policemen promptly arrived on the spot, and the Mahomedans as promptly made good their escape. In a short time Superintendent Sweeney, acting Superintendent Butterfield, the Sirdar, Inspectors Moore, Butfoy, and Good, as well as a few mounted and foot policemen, together with the newly-elected mounted Constables Messrs. Roberts and Maulz, came upon the scene, and restored order in a short time. Finding that the danger was over, a few relatives of the deceased Hindu, came and were allowed to carry the corpse to the burning-ground, escorted by Superintendent Sweeney and Inspector Butfoy. Information of the disturbance being sent to Mr. Vincent, he promptly proceeded to the locality. The report created so much sensation in the neighbourhood that almost all the residents come out of their houses, and made anxious inquiries regarding the affair.

THE MONSOON.

THE s.s. Pachumba came in harbour yesterday, from Bhownugger, under the command of Captain T. E. Gillett, and reports having encountered head squalls of hurricane force, with heavy rain and high sea outwards and fine S. W. monsoon inwards.—The Bombay S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bahaduri, which arrived here from Karachi, under the command of Captain H. Keyzar, encountered strong monsoon with very high sea, and moderate and cloudy weather, on the 16th instant, and fell in with heavy rain on the next day.—The B. I.S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada, Captain G. Brown, arrived here yesterday, from Rangoon ; she experienced S. W. monsoon crossing the Bay, and moderate monsoon with squally weather and heavy westerly swell on the Malabar Coast.—The Wilson Line s.s. Clio reached the harbour yesterday, from Hull, under the command of Captain J. J. Wood. The officers report having met strong wind with heavy sea from 53° E. to 68° E. and then S. W. to W. S. W. wind.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius, noon Saturday, the 23rd instant.

IT will be remembered that about eight months ago the police succeeded in putting a stop to the operations of the Golden Gang and the tricks and modes adopted by the swindlers to cheat the merchants and other credulous people were brought to the notice of the public. The punishment to the principal members of the gang resulted in a few months passing without troubling the police or annoying the public. But it is now discovered that there is another gang or rather that a few members of the old gang are robbing native merchants of their hundis. By some crafty means they succeed in getting hold of the hundis which are sent through post by native merchants outside Bombay to their local agents, and try to cash them before the merchants could receive information of the loss of their hundis. Superintendent Grennan has succeeded in arresting two of the gang, who were yesterday brought up before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, but on the application of the Superintendent the hearing of the charge is remanded.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ties for the Challenge Shield of the Indian Football Association have just been drawn. Nine teams have entered. For the up-country competition there are six entries. The Trades Cup junior competition has attracted no fewer than sixteen entries. All the matches have to be played off before the 12th August.

THE Engineer Commission at Simla under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Lyall, sat on Thursday, when Captains Mason, Lawrence, and Remington were examined. It was to sit again on Saturday, when Messrs. O'Callaghan, Secretary, and Walker, Under-Secretary, of the Public Works Department, Captains Allen, Shore, and Abbott were to give their evidence.

THE general rules for working open lines of railway are applied to the Jherriah Extension, East Indian Railway.

TRANSPORT mules are now being collected at Rawal Pindee from outstations for the equipment of the 32nd Pioneers, who leave Umballa for Chilas on or about the 1st of July next.

MOUNG CHIT HLA, a native of Moulmein, has received the silver medal of the Order of the White Falcon from the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar for faithful service to the Berlin explorer, Dr. Otto Ehlers.

WEATHER in the Terai is now monsoonish, and leaf is growing fast. It remains to be seen what the quality of teas will turn out from the quickly grown flushes.

A TEHSILDAR from an outstation, who came to bathe in the Jumna at Delhi, was dragged away by an alligator, the other day, and no trace has since been found of his body.

BHAGAT RAM, a native accountant, attached to the Tehsil office, at Lahore, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for embezzlement in respect of Rs. 7,000. The defalcations appear to have been going on for several years, but were detected only a few months ago. The accused has signified his intention of appealing to the Chief Court.

INCREASED attention is being directed to the sanitation of Simla, especially with reference to the pollution of the valleys. Not only is it unpleasant for mountaineers and picnic parties to be asphyxiated by bad odours, but it is even feared that the pestilence-bringing effluvia may rise to the mountain top and carry a plague with it.

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Mr. Kyrle Bellew left Hong Kong for America early in June. The remnant of the Potter-Bellew Company was disbanded in Hong Kong, and all with the exception, we hear, of Miss Booth, who has, it is said, gone on with Mrs. Brown Potter, have returned to England.

A PIGEON-KEEPER in Multan city met with an awful death, the other day. He caught a large cat which had come after his pigeons and managed to shut it up in a room and began belabouring it with a stick. The cat flew at him and caught his throat and somehow killed him. Two days afterwards the neighbours, who missed him, broke open the door of the room and found the corpse. In the meantime the cat had kept itself alive by eating the dead man's flesh.

A YOUNG Rajput who had been unsuccessfully prosecuting a land case at Kherwa, a small Native State, situated about twenty miles from Ajmere, has, a correspondent writes, just cut off the nose of the minister of the State to avenge himself for the loss of his suit !

ABOUT two weeks ago, a party of dacoits from the Udeypore territory came to Chitore and killed two men and robbed several houses in the vicinity of the town. A wealthy railway contractor, named Tyabjee, was also robbed of Rs. 10,000 by the dacoits on his way to the railway station.

WOLVES appear to be again beginning to make their appearance at Lahore. A few nights ago, they are said to have entered the compound of a native near the village of Mozang, and carried away a calf. The night of the 11th, they again came and made for a cow which was tied in the compound of the Postmaster of Lahore. The dogs attacked them, and the servants woke and frightened them away.

APROPOS of tree marking at Lahore, it has been found that only twenty-three trees were marked in the city garden between the Mochi and Akbari Gates. With the exception of one tree, which was daubed with mud, the rest were marked with chalk and rice flour. The head *mali* of the garden states that he saw a young man with a small iron bucket marking a few of the trees in the day with chalk, but on being spoken to he left without stating the object, and that the same man must have come at night and marked the rest of the trees. The marks are from four to seven feet from the ground.

THE new railway bridge over the Ravi is now nearly finished, and will be opened shortly. We understand the Railway authorities intend to throw open the old bridge for foot and wheeled traffic.

A CAST of the oldest wooden statue in the world has just been placed on exhibition in the Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum. The original, which is now in the Museum of Gizeh, was found at Sakkarah, and is thought to represent one of the overseers of the workmen engaged in building the pyramids, which abound in that district, and which from recent discoveries have been proved to be the oldest of all the pyramids in Egypt. The statue is known as the "Sheikh El Beled," or "Sheikh of the Village"—a name which the Arabs gave to it because its features represented very closely those of their own sheikh. The statue, which is distinctly a portrait, measures three feet and eight inches and-a-half in height, and stands upon a plinth of the same wood as the statue (sycamore). The original statue holds in his left hand a long stick, which, however, owing to difficulties in casting, has not been re-produced. Date about B.C. 3900.

THE five steamers of the new Canadian Line are to be 572 feet long, 62 feet broad, and 30 feet deep, which is two feet deeper than the big Cunarders. The engines are to be of 21,000-horse power, and to give a speed of 20 knots. The accommodation will be for 1,000 steerage, 300 saloon, and 200 second-class passengers. The building will be undertaken most probably by different firms and simultaneously. Possibly, specifications for three more vessels may be issued later.

THE Northern Railway of Russia will be extended by the end of this year to Omsk, and probably beyond. The 344 versts remaining to complete this section of the Trans-Siberian system will be finished next year. The line beyond Tcheliabinsk Kurgan has been completed to a distance of 250 versts. The distance between Tcheliabinsk and Vladivostock is 7,112 versts.

GERMAN enterprise is going ahead in Asia Minor. A railroad extending some 309 miles from Ismid east by north to Angora has just been completed by German contractors. One remarkable feature in its construction is the almost total absence of wood. Not only are the rails and bridges of iron, but the sleepers and telegraph poles are of the same material, furnished for the most part by Messrs. Krupp. The *Railroad Gazette* notes that there are no fewer than 1,200 bridges along the line, varying in length from 327 feet to 590 feet. Sixteen tunnels have been pierced, the longest 1,430 feet. This railway is the only one which penetrated the interior of Asiatic Turkey. A further extension of some 400 miles would bring the road to the banks of the historic river Euphrates.

THE London correspondent of the *Newcastle Leader* has just bought Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches in the two handsome volumes edited by the late Louis Jennings and published by Longmans. The books are what are called "Remainders" in the bookselling trade. That is to say, they have been sold out for what they would fetch, after the public demand had ceased. The volumes are in all respects new. They are quite clean and uncut. Now the published price was 24s., and the two volumes are now in the market for 1s. 6d. a piece.

IN Hungary, the resignation of Dr. Wekerle has brought the Civil Marriage Bill to a rude end. It seems that the Emperor has been got at by the Vatican or by his conscience, or something or other, and refuses to save the Bill by making new peers. Whereupon Dr. Wekerle resigned, refusing the Emperor's entreaty to hold over the matter until the autumn. In this, from his point of view, we think him right. If the Emperor was not going to see him through, he should not have let the Bill be reaffirmed by the Lower House ; to withdraw it now is a plain confession that the Premier no longer has his sovereign's confidence. Franz-Josef, on the other hand, seems very ill-advised. He is sacrificing a measure he has already approved and supported up to a certain point. And he gets in return for the sacrifice the choice between trying to govern the touchy Hungarians with an insignificant minority, or, by dissolution, of opening the doors wide to the extremest Nationalists.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued which gives an interesting account of the organization of the departments of agriculture in foreign countries, and the nature of the assistance rendered by the State in the interests of agriculture. It is a certain fact that the United States, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy have left this country far behind in the matter of technical education in agriculture for farmers and horticulturists. Here we have no agricultural college to which a farmer can send his son to obtain a first-class training at fees within his means. We have only one experiment station—Rothamsted ; and the splendid work done here is entirely due to private enterprise. In the United States are to be found excellently managed agricultural colleges, about fifty experiment stations, and numerous farmers' institutes. The Board of Agriculture certainly does set aside certain sums of money for dairy training, agricultural instruction, and field experiments ; but the carrying out of this work is left almost entirely to local societies. Farmers can best be taught by observing the working of an experiment station situated in their own district. Classes they will not attend, and lectures their souls loathe.

IN a letter addressed to the chairman of the Chatham and Rochester Licensed Victuallers' Association, explaining his inability to be present at their annual gathering, the other night, the Dean of Rochester wrote :—"I heartily sympathise with the licensed victuallers' protest against the tyrannical treatment with which they are persecuted by bigoted politicians and others. These Pharisaic professors of temperance are as intemperate as they are unjust."

ADVICES from Iceland and Northern Norway report very tempestuous weather during the spring, with strong continuous winds from the north and north-east, which, it is anticipated, must have cleared the Polar basins in those directions of enormous ice masses, and drifted them south into warmer waters. As yet direct reports of the state of the ice in the Arctic seas have only been received from North Iceland, where the ice has been carried south some considerable time ago, but it is believed that this is also the case in the Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla seas, so that the Wellman expedition should have effected an easy landing on the former island ; whilst the prospects of the Jackson expedition should also be very good, as far as landing on Franz Josef's Land in the autumn is concerned. Arctic voyageurs, too, consider that should Nansen have reached the regions of his present probable whereabouts, the steady north and north-east winds of the springs would greatly have aided him in his drift in the pack towards the seas north of Spitzbergen. It is, moreover, pointed out that it was the constant winds from the same quarters which last year caused such remarkable open water in the seas referred to, facilitating Nansen's progress, and enabling the Norwegian sealing sloops to reach latitudes generally inaccessible.

ICELAND is to be visited by a commission of doctors (including Dr. Eichmuller, of Paris ; and Dr. Neisser, of Breslau), who are to study the question of leprosy in that country. A sum of money to defray the cost of the expedition, which will take place on July 6 next, has been voted by the Danish Assembly.

THE Society of Authors dined recently at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Leslie Stephen. Many ladies were present, and author and publisher sat side by side. The company included the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Kelvin, Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, General Sir Charles Wilson, Dr. Maunde Thompson, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. W. E. Norris, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mdme. Sarah Grand, Mr. W. H. Besant, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Professor Skeat, &c. Proposing "The Society of Authors," the chairman said as an editor he knew what view authors took of him as a represser of Genius, but he also saw a great deal of the hardships of a literary career, and learned to sympathise with those who suffered them. He had the honour of succeeding to the cushion occupied by Thackeray, and he found that some of the thorns of which he spoke were left in it. Various opinions were held as to best way in which their profession could be raised. Some thought that authors should be paid for their writings ; some considered that every promising writer should be salaried by the Government ; and some held the view that those who enjoyed writing, and reading what they had written, should be heavily taxed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for that privilege. As to the relations between authors and publishers, all he would say was that so far as the society endeavoured to put them upon a better footing, he heartily sympathized with its work. Sir Frederick Pollock, the chairman of the society, replied, and proposed the toast of "Literature," to which the Bishop of Oxford and Dr. Conan Doyle responded.

ONE of the great "record-breakers," as they are called in the cycling world, has set all his compeers at defiance by the truly marvellous effort of cycling from the Land's End to John o' Groats in 86 h. and 15 min.—that is, 9 h. and 40 min quicker than the "safety" record. We are informed that he rode the last part of his journey at the rate of 16 miles an hour, that he experienced little fatigue, and that to all appearances he was not in any way injured by his success : but the most remarkable part of this act is included in the fact—and it must be recognized as a fact which admits of no dispute—that he performed his task without indulging in one moment of sleep. He was three days and fourteen hours and fifteen minutes without reclining once to rest or ceasing his active movement of propulsion, except for the very briefest moments. There have been periods within our own recollection, says the *Lancet*, in which this physiological feat would not have been accepted as possible ; and although we are forced to accept it now, for no one can contend against truth even under perverted trials of endurance, we are filled with wonder. We know from the best experimental proofs that the healthy heart will beat 106,000 times in the twenty-four hours, and that the lowest estimate of the work done by this labour is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot ; but it has recently been shown that cycling tells severely and specially upon the circulation, and that the number of the strokes of the heart is doubled during such active exercise as that to which the rider subjected himself, so that the lowest estimate we can assume for the work of his heart each day was 212,000 beats, with work done of 244 foot tons ; and this maintained for three days and fourteen hours and fifteen minutes was equal to more than 854 foot tons without repose.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, M.D., writes thus to a London evening paper concerning "Disaffected India" :—The natives of India have forced upon them all the fads of all the faddists in England. Exeter Hall will not allow the Hindoo men to eat opium, or the Hindoo women to stay indoors. Surgeons' Hall vaccinates them for small-pox, hydrophobia, and cholera. The bi-metallists have not yet succeeded in making England bi-metallist, but they have succeeded in making the coinage of India a copper one, as the Government will neither coin gold nor silver. The Hindoos are not allowed to go on pilgrimage to Hurdwar or Sonapore, because it is supposed crowds create cholera. The Muhammadans are not allowed to walk in procession through the streets, because it would hurt the feelings of the Hindoos. The people of India, rich and poor, are the victims of benevolent friends, who are always doing them good and will never leave them alone. The cry of the dumb millions of India really is, "Down with King Stork ; long life to King Log, if we could only get him back again.'

A RECENT MUNICIPAL DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think those numerous members of the Corporation who, like myself, were not permitted to know of the intention to spring a vote conferring the appointment of Mr. Pearson to act for the Chief Accountant of the Municipality, while the latter is on furlough, have a right to complain that the vote in question was carried by surprise. Had the usual notice been given of the resolution to be submitted the minority might have very possibly have been changed into a majority, a possibility which doubtless explains the tactics resorted to.

Now that the vote has been carried, what does it amount to ? It states that in the opinion of the Corporation the post of Chief Accountant ought to be filled by an officer possessing higher or more special training, experience, and financial ability. But it appears that the acting officer has had special training and experience of accountant's work successively in nearly every department of the Municipality. He was personal assistant to Sir Charles Ollivant and the present Municipal Commissioner, both administrators of experience and capacity, and they held him to be exceptionally qualified for the position which he now holds. The responsibility of making the appointment rests upon the Municipal Commissioner. Was he to act contrary to his own view and that of his predecessor in regard to the competence of a Municipal officer of fifteen year's standing, and ask Government to lend the services of some one else who could not possibly have had any experience of Municipal departmental work and of the Municipal financial machinery ? What would have been said by the economists if he had gone to the Corporation and said : It is true that there is on the Municipal staff a man who is, in my opinion and in that of my predecessor, well qualified for the post, but I desire to obtain the services of an official from the Government Accounts Department, and I beg of you to vote an extra salary sufficient to induce a competent official to undertake this temporary work ? I fancy the Commissioner would have exposed himself in such a case to very damaging criticism, and would have been met with a flat refusal to vote Municipal money to pay an interloper from the Secretariat.

No attempt was made to show that the present incumbent has shown himself as a matter of fact incompetent for the office. He acted for three months in the beginning of the year, and he is now again acting ; yet it was impossible to adduce a single instance in which he had failed to discharge his duties satisfactorily. The opinion, then, that a man of more special training, experience, and financial ability ought to have been found, rests on nothing ; it is a pious opinion with no basis of fact to justify it.—Yours, &c.,

June 19. COUNCILLOR.

MEMORIAL TO MR. MACONOCHIE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE town of Godhra, in the Panch Mahals, was "en fete," on the 16th instant, when a memorial was set up to Mr. Evan Maconochie, I.C.S., lately Assistant Collector in the Panch Mahals. All the Europeans in the station attended the ceremony, and entered the town in procession with the Collector. The ceremony was performed in the centre of the main street, where a space had been railed in and gaily decorated for the occasion. The rain happily kept off and the ceremony proved a great success. When Mrs. Fisher and the Collector with the gentlemen accompanying them had taken their seats, Mr. Abdul Hussen, who had liberally presented the Municipality with the "Maconochie Memorial," requested the Collector to ask Mrs. Fisher to lay the foundation-stone.

Addressing the audience, the Collector and Political Agent said that the meeting had been assembled to do honour to the memory of an Assistant Collector who had been for nearly four years in charge of the Western Mahals and vice-president of the Godhra Municipality. Dr. Pollen considered the people of India as a whole a most grateful people. The people of Guzerat were in general distinguished for the kindly feelings they entertained towards Sahibs and for not forgetting benefits, but the good people of Godhra were distinguished above all others by the fact that they raised monuments to the living worth of their friends and benefactors during the life-time of those benefactors. Perhaps there was an idea that no official who left Godhra ever returned ; but this was an erroneous idea. He, for his part, would be glad to return to Godhra and the Panch Mahals, and he trusted the Assistant Collector they were that day honouring, would come back to them sooner or later. Glancing at the duties of an Assistant Collector, Dr. Pollen told of a high official who had once acted as Governor of Bombay, who had been Collector, Revenue Commissioner, and Member of Council, but who declared now in his retirement in England that he would like to return to Bombay to-morrow, not as Member of Council, not as Revenue Commissioner, not even as Collector, but as a supernumerary Assistant Collector ! Now there was an idea abroad in certain ill-informed circles at home and elsewhere that an Assistant Collector was an official who was constantly engaged in squeezing rent and revenue out of impoverished and perishing ryots. This was quite a mistake ! A good Assistant Collector was in reality a champion of the poor—a friend of the ryot—a veritable tribune who patiently ascertained the wants and wishes of the poorer classes and protected the best interests of the community entrusted to his immediate charge. Mr. Evan Maconochie, I.C.S., whom they were honouring that day was an excellent type of an Assistant Collector. He possessed the ready ear, the ready hand, and the ready head of a good administrator. He always afforded the aggrieved a patient hearing, his hand was ever ready to help the poor, and his common-sense and sound judgment could always be relied upon, while his devotion to duty and his keen interest in the public weal were exemplary.

The "Memorial triple lustre"—the foundation-stone of which they were laying—might well be taken as emblematical of Mr. Maconochie's chief characteristics viz., self-knowledge, self-reverence, and self-content.

Dr. Pollen then presented Mrs. Fisher with a silver trowel and measure, and requested her to lay the foundation-stone. This function she gracefully performed, declaring the stone well and truly laid amidst ringing cheers.

The party then returned to the pavilion, where the Collector thanked Mrs. Fisher in appropriate terms, and commended the public spirit and munificence of Mr. Abdul Hussen as an example to his fellow-townsmen.

Garlands and *pan* were duly distributed, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mrs. Fisher and "The Empress."

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Rain fell throughout the Provinces towards the end of the week, Khandwa and Saugor registering over 5 inches. Good falls in Damoh and the Satpura and Nagpur districts, lighter in the Nerbudda valley and Chhattisgarh. In Saugor the number on relief-works, including Municipal works, has doubled, standing now at 7,070, of whom, however, only 1,350 are men. In Damoh the number has fallen to 1,700. No gratuitous relief. Saugor imported 51,400 maunds of grain and Damoh 14,200 maunds of which 2,200 came by road from Saugor. Wheat has fallen again to 14 seers per rupee at Saugor, but has risen in Damoh to 11¼ seers. Gram is at 18 seers in Saugor and at 16 seers in Damoh and rice at 10 and 11¼ seers respectively. Prices remain stationary in the adjacent districts. Wheat selling at 15 seers in Jubbulpore, at 13 seers in Narsinghpur and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 24, 24 and 22 seers respectively. Export of oilseeds from southern districts is contracting. Prospects for the kharif crops generally favourable.

THE latest news from Mashonaland, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, points to the existence of an extremely serious state of affairs in that country. At a large and influential public meeting of the inhabitants of Salisbury, resolutions were passed and speeches were made calling on Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company to do something to arrest the paralysis which is creeping over the country, to introduce capital for the purpose of actually working its mineral wealth, to build a real railway from the east coast, and to move the seat of administration from Cape Town and London to Mashonaland. The conduct of several of the officials at the head office was very severely criticised, while nothing but good was said of Dr. Jameson, the Administrator, and Mr. Duncan, who occupies the position of acting Administrator. It was said that after three and-a-half years' occupation there was not a single head of stamps working in the country, that prospectors found it absolutely impossible to sell their claims, and that unless things mended very quickly the only course open to the sellers would be to march as quickly as possible out of the country.

THE SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of the committee of the Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Memorial Fund was held yesterday, on the premises of the Bengalee Girls' School, for the purpose of deciding upon the form of memorial to the deceased gentleman. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas was called to the chair. There was a large attendance of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen.

Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, one of the honorary secretaries, read the following note by himself and other honorary secretaries, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas and Dharamsi Morarjee Goculdas :—

Gentlemen,—You are aware of the public meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th April, 1893, to raise a memorial to our late lamented friend and citizen, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and you know the resolutions passed thereat. In accordance with the second of these resolutions, the secretaries addressed a letter of condolence on the 7th September last, enclosing therein copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting, and received in reply a letter conveying the thanks of the bereaved family for the sympathy expressed. The third resolution passed at the public meeting was, as will be remembered :—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee in some suitable form and to invite for the purpose subscriptions from the public. The form of the memorial to be determined hereafter by the committee to be appointed at this meeting." In accordance with this resolution the honorary secretaries invited subscriptions, and they are glad to report that a sum of Rs. 51,140-10-0 has been collected and paid into the Bank of Bombay. It must be noted here to the credit of Mr. Bengalee's popularity that subscriptions came from distant places like Calcutta, Bhownugger, Broach, China, &c. The expenses of the public meeting and of collection of the subscriptions have up to date been Rs. 1,675-6-5. Thus the net balance available for disposal is Rs. 49,465-3-7 The honorary secretaries have received a letter (dated 11th January, 1894) from Messrs. Warden & Co., informing them that their senior, during his recent visit to Europe, took the opportunity to get from the celebrated sculptor of Dr. Blaney's statue a model made out of the late Mr. Bengalee, and that, should the committee decide to have a bust or statue, they will gladly wait upon the committee with full particulars and estimate. It is now for the committee to decide, in the exercise of the power given them by the third resolution at the public meeting, what the memorial shall be.

The chairman read the following letter addressed to himself by Mr. Fred Graham, dated 19th June, 1894 :—

Dear Sir,—I wish to express my regret at not being able to be present this evening, and hope that you will accept my apologies. As to the subject you are meeting to discuss, I can only say that any motion to endow one or more scholarships, say, in Elphinstone College, to be called "The Sorabjee Scholarship," will meet with my warm support, and I feel sure that he whom we are commemorating would be the first to ask that his memorial should be of the useful rather than the ornamental type ; and when that usefulness means education, his views were so well known that I need not quote them.

Dr. Blaney said he has had a conversation with some of the subscribers to the fund, representing the various nationalities, on the subject of the memorial ; and they all expressed a wish that a statue of their late lamented friend would be a good and appropriate memento of the loss they have sustained. The fund was sufficiently large to admit of the suggestion of Mr. Graham also being carried out. The outside public were talking of a statue, which might be raised at an outlay of a certain amount of money, the balance being devoted to some educational grant in commemoration of the deceased gentleman.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., reminded the meeting of what took place at the public meeting, held in the Town Hall, when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan expressed it as his opinion that the features of such a benevolent gentleman should be held up to future generations, and that opinion was much applauded by the meeting. They had Rs. 50,000 at their disposal, which might be devoted to the raising of a statue and some other memorial which might be deemed advisable. He suggested that a small committee of fifteen representative gentlemen might be appointed to determine the form which the supplementary memorial should take.

After some discussion as to the form the memorial should take, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, that a sum of Rs. 22,000 be set apart from the fund to raise a statue to the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E.

On the motion of Mr. Damodhar Tapidas, seconded by Mr. P. N. Wadia, it was resolved that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider how the remainder of the fund should be disposed of, and lay the result of their consultations before the general committee :—Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Blaney, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart ; Messrs. Fred Graham, Framji D. Petit, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, N. M. Wadia, J. N. Tata, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dharamsi Morarjee Gocooldas, H. A. Acworth, N. J. Gamadia, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Kaikhosroo H. Alpaiwalla, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Damodar Tapidas, Virchand Dipchand, and Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for the great interest he had taken in the success of the memorial, and the proceedings terminated.

THE GOLDEN GANG AT A NEW TRICK.

THE principal members of a gang of swindlers, commonly known as the Golden Gang of Bombay, having been convicted and punished by the magisterial and sessions courts, the mercantile community in this city reasonably enough expected that they were, through the vigilance of the Bombay police, relieved of all fear of the tricks of swindlers, whose "cards" had almost all been exposed by the police. Their ways of cheating and swindling credulous and other business people were made fully public at the time. For some months no cases of cheating by swindlers were reported to the police who were able to congratulate themselves on having done so great a service to the city. But it is now suspected, and for very good reasons too, that there are still a few more persons in the city who carry on the business of fraud and swindling on an extensive scale. The firm of Lalchand Ramdial is doing an extensive business at Kalbadevi and is pretty well-known among native merchants. The firm received a post-card from their branch office at Barsi, near Bhusawal, stating that two hundis of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,300 had been despatched to them that day. Waiting the whole day in the expectation of receiving the hundis, they at last suspected there was something wrong. An intimation was sent to two firms, namely, Kheraj Ludha and Heerji Ruttonsey, not to make payments on the presentation of these particular hundis should any body apply to have them cashed.

The day after the intimation was sent, a man, whose name or whereabouts have not yet been ascertained, went to the firm of Kheraj Ludha with the hundis in question, and presenting the same demanded payment. The moonim of the firm asked the man how he came by the hundis, and in answer he gave the name of a bogus firm. The visitor was taken to the firm of Lalchand at Kalbadevi Road, where he repeated the statement and gave the name of the firm as Jumna Purshotum and Co., Lohar Chawl. The moonims of the two firms took the visitor to the place of the supposed firm, but the swindler becoming alarmed, threw the hundis at the moonims, and ran away. The moonim of the bogus firm and the man who styled himself the proprietor were handed over to the police.

Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Stanford repaired to the premises, at Lohar Chawl, and found that books, boxes, cushions, and carpets had been newly placed there with the intent to cheat people. On inquiry the police have ascertained that there is a gang of swindlers, including, Hury Ludha, the moonim, and Gaya Prasad Narayendas, the proprietor of the bogus firm, and their object was to get the sealed hundis sent through the post office by native merchants. The police are informed that five hundis have been lost in this manner, but as the bogus firm has been run to earth the said hundis have not yet been presented for payment. Mr. Grennan is busily engaged in consort with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, in inquiring into the circumstances under which the hundis were obtained by the swindlers. The man who went to cash the hundis is still at large, but Superintendent Grennan hopes to arrest him in a day or so ; at least he and his subordinates are working energetically in the matter.

Hurry and Gaya Prasad, the so-called moonim and merchant, respectively, were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with the theft of a letter containing two hundis for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,300, respectively. Superintendent Grennan applied for a short postponement to enable the police to trace the man who tried to cash the hundis, which his Worship granted.

THE strike of coal porters at Port Said has terminated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

HENRY CHARLES STEPHENS VS. ALIBHOY ISMAILJEE.

MR. HENRY CHARLES STEPHENS, M.P., the well-known ink manufacturer of London, in February, 1892, obtained, through his constituted attorney in Bombay an injunction against Allibhoy Ismailjee, who carries on business, in Abdool Rahman Street, restraining him from selling or exporting any ink in jars or bottles bearing labels in colourable imitation of the plaintiff's. The plaintiff had, at the same time, made a claim for damages, and his Lordship, in granting the injunction, had referred the question to the Commissioner for taking the accounts. After a lapse of two years, the Commissioner submitted his report to the court, in which it was stated that since April, 1890, the defendant had not effected any sales or exports of jars or bottles of country ink bearing labels similar to those used by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had not sustained any damages.

On behalf of the plaintiff, the Commissioner's report was objected to on the grounds that it was made against the weight of evidence and was contrary to law and equity, that the Commissioner was wrong in holding that the defendant had not effected any sales or exports since the 25th of April, 1890, and that the Commissioner ought to have held that certain sales appearing in the defendant's debit journal for the Samvat year 1946 were the sales of ink bearing labels similar to the labels of the plaintiff.

The Commissioner's report and the objection made against it by the plaintiff were discussed before his Lordship yesterday, when Mr. Inverarity, for the plaintiff, contended that his client was entitled to costs, as four bottles were obtained from the shop of the defendant after the granting of the injunction.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the objection ought to be rejected and the report made by the Commissioner be accepted.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments held that the plaintiff had not succeeded in proving any damages sustained by him. The Commissioner's report was eventually accepted, and the recorded objections were thrown out. Each party was ordered to bear his own costs.

ADVANCES ON CHESTS OF OPIUM.

KHETSIDAS RAMBUX VS. MUNCHERSHA SORABJEE MEHTA AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in this case. The plaintiff is a Hindu merchant, residing at Rampur, in Zillah Jeypur, and trading in Bombay by means of his moonim, Ramchander Ramdhundas; and the defendants are Mr. Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta, now in Europe, and Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta, now in Hongkong, trading together in partnership under the name and style of Framjee Hormusjee and Co., by means of their managers, Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Markur and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Mehta, in Bombay. The plaintiff prayed that the defedants might be decreed to deliver up to him, or to his agents in China, five chests of opium, the plaintiff offering to pay all charges and expenses properly incurred by the defendant in respect thereof, or that the defendant might be decreed to pay the value of the five chests of opium, namely, Rs. 5,982-14-0 and interest thereon, and that in the event of the chests or any of them having been sold, the defendants might be decreed to render an account of the monies realised by such sale, and to pay them to plaintiff with interest and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment, said: The only issue raised in this case in addition to the general issue was whether the plaintiff did not receive an advance of Rs. 5,000 upon the consignment of the five chests of opium mentioned in the plaint. It is a question of fact upon which the evidence is directly contradictory. The onus of proving that the Rs. 5,000 reached the hands of the plaintiff's moonim lies upon the defendant. The question arises in the following manner: The plaintiff is a Marwaree merchant of Rampur. He carries on business in Bombay by a moonim. In September, 1892, his moonim was one Ramchunder Ramdhundas. The latter had been the plaintiff's moonim here for some three or four years. On the 21st September, 1892, Ramchunder, on behalf of his master, consigned five chests of opium for sale in China through the defendant's firm, which was then in charge of their manager, Dhunjeebhoy P. Markur. On the evening of the 26th October, Markur drew a cheque for Rs. 5,000 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, dated 29th October, and gave it to a Marwaree broker, Ghurishandas Mohunlal, to take to the plaintiff's pedi as an advance against the five chests. The broker Ghurishandas says that he took the cheque the same evening to the plaintiff's pedi, and there handed it to the moonim Ramchunder. This Ramchunder denies. The cheque was cashed the next day. It bears the endorsement of Ramchunder Jankidas in the Marwaree character. The possession, character, and antecedents of Markur, the manner in which he gave his evidence, and the absence of any cross-examination to his discredit, notwithstanding a faint suggestion of the Advocate-General to the contrary, leave no doubt in my mind but that Markur bona fide drew the cheque in question, and gave it to broker Ghurishandas for payment to the plaintiff's firm. I consider this quite beyond question, and it may also, I think, be taken as a fact that the cheque was not entered in the plaintiff's books, and that personally the plaintiff has received no portion of its proceeds. The substantial question in the suit, therefore, is which of the two, the broker Ghurishandas or the moonin Ramchunder, misappropriated the proceeds of the cheque. If the parties had accepted this view which to my mind is the obvious one, a considerable portion of the evidence laid before me might with advantage have been omitted. The evidence, I think, establishes that the consignment in question was negotiated between the defendant's firm and that of the plaintiff through the broker, Ghurishandas. Markur swore to that, and says that Ghurishandas first arranged about the consignment with him, and then brought Ramchunder to him to sign the usual letter. I cannot bring myself to think that he would perjure himself in a question of fact like this. Ghurishandas also states in detail how he came to have the consignment entrusted to him by the plaintiff's moonim; and Bilasrai, an independent witness, corroborates him in this. Moreover, the fact that Markur gave the cheque to Ghurishandas, and the whole course of Ghurishandas' subsequent connection with the transaction, point to the same conclusion. If this be so, Ramchunder's denial that the broker Ghurishandas had any connection with the transaction, and that he ever saw or spoke to Ghurishandas about the consignment, is untrue. His allegation that Nemchand, the original owner of the five chests, and a constituent of the plaintiff, went with him to the defendant's firm when the consignment letter was signed, and that broker Ghurishandas did not, is not confirmed by Nemchund, who might have been, but was not, called as a witness. Nemchand's name, as being present on the occasion, was not even suggested in the cross-examination of Markur. Ramchunder's account, too, of Markur's volunteering in Tarachund's warehouse to take the consignment in Nemchund's presence is in itself improbable, is denied by Markur, and is not supported by Nemchund. The suggestion also that the defendant Dhunjeebhoy was present on this occasion is proved to be unfounded. It is also, I think, a fact that when the consignment was negotiated, Markur was informed that the plaintiff's firm would ask for an advance on the consignment, though not a contemporaneous one. Markur and Ghurishandas the broker, both swear to this. They also say that when Markur asked Ramchunder, on the occasion of the latter signing the consignment, note, whether he would require the advance then he said that he would send for the money in a few days. This conversation depends, of course, upon oral testimony only. It is, however, an undoubted fact that Markur obtained an advance from the Bank on the five chests, which, he says, was for the purpose of putting him in funds to make an advance to the plaintiff. It is argued by the Advocate-General that this could not have been so, inasmuch as Ramchunder refused to insure the goods, and the defendant's firm insured them. Banks will not advance against goods unless they are insured; therefore, it is said that the advance from the Bank must have been for the defendants' benefit, and not to enable them to make an advance to the plaintiff's firm. Markur explains this by saying that he did this as an inducement to plaintiff to give them (defendants) the consignment. It is quite clear that this was so, as Markur did in fact send the Rs. 5,000 cheque to the plaintiff without the plaintiff insuring, though it may not have reached the hands of Ramchunder. The question whether the requisition for the advance emanated from Ramchunder or originated with broker Ghurishandas is not decisively made out. I think that it is more probable that it emanated from Ramchunder. It is, to say the least, improbable that the broker Ghurishandas should have untruly stated that the plaintiff would require an advance in a few days to enable himself to commit a fraud, a statement that Ramchunder, when he saw Markur, would probably have contradicted; and Markur corroborates Ghurishandas in swearing that Ramchunder said that he would require the advance in a few days. I think that I must accept it as a fact that all the parties contemplated an advance on the five chests. It is, no doubt, true that it was the more usual habit of the plaintiff's firm to take advances on opium consigned to China, but (1) the habit was not without exceptions; (2) if Ramchunder contemplated making use of the advance for his own purposes, he would naturally have adopted the course he did. I, therefore, come to the conclusion that the broker Ghurishandas negotiated the consignment with Ramchunder, and that Ramchunder intimated his intention to Markur of requiring an advance, the usual advance of Rs. 1,000 per chest, upon the five chests. Upon these two important points I consider Ramchunder to be an untruthful witness. Matters remained in this state until nearly the end of October when Markur gave the cheque to Ghurishandas. On this occasion Ghurishandas told Markur that Ramchunder had asked for the advance of Rs. 5,000. Markur wrote the cheque and gave it to Ghurishandas to deliver. The next day, the latter told Markur that he had delivered it. If he had not done so, Ramchunder would, on the assumption I have stated, probably have demanded the money again from Markur, and immediate detection of Ghurishandas would have resulted. At all events, Ghurishandas must have felt that this would probably be done. Under these circumstances, it seems unlikely that Ghurishundas would have appropriated and cashed the cheque except under a very urgent and pressing necessity. He swears that he delivered it. He is a man who has conducted himself as a broker and a deliverer of cheques entrusted to him by his principals for very many years. His evidence in other respects seems to be truthful. It is alleged against him that at this time he had made losses in "sutta" transactions, and that this supplied the explanation of his conduct. Fortunately for him, he has kept books in which his "sutta" transactions are entered. The result of an examination of them shews that the Rs. 5,000 have not been used, and even not required for this purpose. The readiness with which he gave an inspection of these books, and his conduct throughout, in which nothing suspicious has come to light, render it very difficult for the court to accept the theory that he appropriated the cheque. Ghurishandas has called two witnesses, Khundulal and Kemjunlal, who say in effect that they were near the plaintiff's shop on the evening in question, and saw Ghurishandas go into it with the cheque. One of them, Kemjunlal, says that he actually saw it delivered to Ramchunder, who appeared to him to be alone in the shop. They seem to be respectable men, and are not too closely connected with Ghurishandas. They, doubtless, consider that they have good reason for believing that Ghurishandas delivered the cheque. It is quite possible that they remember the grounds on which their belief is based, as the matter was discussed in the Marwaree bazaar about the following April. One of them, Khundulal, was certainly not eager to give his evidence. He came to Bombay to be a witness with great reluctance and under a certain sense of wrong. I do not think that Mr. Hewson's plan and evidence show that Khundulal's statement is untrue. A slight moving of the "gadi" and bench from the position in which he saw them would have enabled Khundulal to have a clear view of the inside of the plaintiff's shop. However, those men give evidence which cannot be met by counter-evidence, and it is quite possible that they gave it out of friendship for Ghurishandas. I have no reason to think that it is untruthful evidence, but it is evidence to which I cannot attribute much weight, as there is no guarantee that it is true. This is the defendants' case as to the payment of the Rs. 5,000, and is a consistent and apparently truthful one. On the 15th November following, Ramchunder was recalled by the plaintiff from Bombay, and Ganshandas Ramdyal, the then killedar of the firm, was appointed moonim in his place. He saw Markur about the consignment in January. There was considerable delay about the sale of the opium, and the plaintiff, on the 28th March, 1893, wrote to his moonim Ganshandas, complaining that no advance had been taken on the five chests. Moonim Ganshandas then went to the defendants' firm to ask for an advance. Markur did not at first understand that he was asking for an advance which had already been made, but after moonim Ganshandas' leaving, found that it was so. He sent off a broker to explain this to the moonim in plaintiff's firm. The plaintiff's books were searched, and no entry of an advance was found in them. This having come to plaintiff's knowledge, he sent Ramchunder down again to Bombay to file the present suit, which, after the correspondence, was commenced on the 14th January, 1893. The plaintiff's case rests on Ramchunder's denial that he received the cheque, coupled with the non-entry of its receipt in the plaintiff's books. Of course, there would be no entry in the books if Ramchunder used the proceeds for his own purposes. Is his denial of the receipt to be accepted? The conclusion I have come to, that his evidence is untrue in two very important particulars, causes me to entertain the gravest doubt of the truth of that denial. It is, of course, difficult to corroborate a denial of this kind but as a fact there is no corroboration of it. He admits that on one occasion he used the name of the firm in a "sutta" transaction in Government paper, which was on his own account, and is not entered in the books of the firm. His evidence, I think, shows that this occurred on three occasions at least, and in this matter his statements are contradictory. He has no books of his private transactions, and the reason for his removal from Bombay in November is unexplained. I see nothing incredible or impossible in the idea of his having yielded to temptation and taken the proceeds of the cheque. Mr. Bapooji Dinanath, from a comparison of the handwriting, has come to the conclusion that the endorsement on the cheque is in the handwriting of Ramchunder. I suppose that it bears some resemblance to that handwriting, as the evidence of Ganshandas Ramdyal to the contrary is of the feeblest character, and no other evidence on this point has been called by the plaintiff. There has been no attempt to show that it bears any resemblance to the handwriting of Ghurishandas the broker, and I cannot trace any. I should myself have said that the handwriting of the names Ramchandra on the exhibits agreeing with one another, and to the same extent with the Ramchandra on the plaint, differs from the handwriting of Ramchandra on Exhibit B in the case. The only safe conclusion, however, which I can draw from the Marwari writing is that the "Ramchandra" on Exhibit B is not written in the usual handwriting of the person who made the signature. The letters comprising the word are all joined, whereas in the word "Jankidas" they are kept distant, as they are for the most part in all the other signatures. I draw the inference that the "Ramchandra" in Ex. B is in a feigned hand which is not kept up in "Jankidas." I, therefore, attach but little weight to the evidence of Bapuji Dinanath, and think that it would be unsafe to place much reliance on it. I find the first issue in the affirmative for the defendants, and if the parties cannot agree on the amount due upon that footing to plaintiff, there must be a reference made to the Commissioner. The plaintiff will pay the cost of the suit.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE OAKS.

THE Oaks of 4,500 sovs.; the winner to receive 3,800 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., the owner of the second 200 sovs., and the owner of the third 100 sovs. out of the race; for three-year-old; fillies, 9st. each; entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared to Messrs. Weatherby by the first Tuesday in January, 1893; 20 sovs. in addition if not so declared, and if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1894 a further sum of 25 sovs.; about one mile and a half. 215 subs. Closed July 19th, 1892.

The Duke of Portland's b f Amiable, by St Simon—Tact, W Bradford	1
Sir R W Griffith's b f Sweet Duchess, by Hagioscope—Grand Duchess, S Chandley	2
Lord Cadogan's b f Sarana, by Saraband—Wild Hyacinth, F Finlay	3
Mr T Cannon's ch f Venia, by Melanion—Reine Blanche, M Cannon	0
Sir J Blundell Maple's ch f Royal Victoria, by Royal Hampton—Hackness, S Webb	0
Baron de Rothschild's ch f La Nievre, by Tristan—La Noce, S Loates	0
Mr Manton's ch f Mecca, by Isonomy—Pilgrimage, F Allsopp	0
Mr Simon Harrison's br f Golightly, by Galopin—Lady Chelmsford, J Watts	0
Mr R B Brett's ch f Hettie Sorrell, by Peter—Venus' Looking Glass, F Platt	0
Mr W F Haine's br f Sweet Muscat, by Sir Bevys—Muscatel, T J Calder	0
Duke of Westminster's b f Sanderling, by St Simon—Sandiway, T Loates	0

(Winner trained by G. Dawson, Heath House, Newmarket.) Betting: 7 to 1 against Amiable. Won by three-quarters of a length.—*Asian.*

IT is not easy, observes the Allahabad paper, to see why the Government of India should have been moved to publish a solemn reply to the memorial of certain Hindus of Bareilly who had petitioned against the total suppression of cow-killing within the city limits. The memorial was in substance a ridiculous production which mainly went to show how little the Hindus of Bareilly had to complain of in the matter; and subsequent inquiry has apparently discovered that it is very doubtful whether it can be regarded as in any way representing the sentiments of the community in question. The names by which it is supported are not those of any leading Hindu residents of Bareilly, and the only signatory who has been identified is a Bengali, who apparently has no connection with the place whatever. Having found out so much one would have thought the Government would have waited to know something more before taking any notice of the petition. But instead of this an *ad interim* reply is published gravely criticising this dubious memorial, and letting it be known that it will continue to occupy the attention of the authorities. The effect of this must clearly be to give the matter a fictitious importance; and probably a good many Hindus of Bareilly when they hear of it will be regretting that they did not join a movement which has produced so much effect at Simla. If the Government of India acts up to the precedent it has set itself in this matter it will have its hands full; besides giving encouragement to all the irresponsible agitators and busy-bodies who are ready at any time to bombard the Government with grievances on the least sign that the policy of the day is "all memorials punctually attended to."

THE herds of cattle in the jungles around Rangoon are said to be suffering from a disease like the plague, and scores are dying.

OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I venture to request you to publish the enclosed correspondence in your paper, as it is of some public interest in indicating the conception of their position and duties entertained by some of the official Presidents of mofussil Municipalities. As I wanted information in connection with certain educational matters, to which I had drawn attention at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, I addressed letters of enquiry to several Municipalities. In the case of Municipalities with non-official Presidents my letter was in the usual course placed before the Board, and the necessary information was supplied to me. On the other hand where there were official Presidents, the right of refusing to place it before the Board was arrogated with, however, one honourable exception; and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the courteous manner in which Mr. Lely, the Collector President of the Surat Municipality, dealt with my letter.

I may state that I have laid the correspondence before Government for such action as they may be pleased to take.—Yours, &c.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

[*Enclosures.*]

Girgaum, Bombay, 29th March, 1894.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

To the President of the Municipality of Broach.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to do me the favour of informing me (1) whether any members of your Municipality were deputed to meet the Educational Inspector to lay before him the views of your Municipality regarding the rules regulating the independent authority of Municipalities with regard to education; (2) whether written suggestions were invited from your Municipality by that officer and were sent to him; (3) whether in inviting written suggestions from your Municipality that officer supplied you with a copy of the proposed rules published at page 1030, *Bombay Government Gazette* Part I., 1893, or informed you of the changes embodied in the new rules.

I shall thank you for also doing me the favour of supplying me with a copy of the following papers:

(1) The letter or letters addressed by the Educational Inspector to your Municipality regarding the above matter.

(2) The representation of any made by your Municipality in response to the above communication.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

No. 697 of 1894.

From the President, Broach Municipality.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

Camp Samni, 2nd April, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to your letter received on the 31st ultimo asking for certain information and certain papers with reference to educational matters, I have the honour to request you to apply through Government who will issue such orders to me as they may deem proper.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. M. KENNEDY,
President, Broach Municipality.

Girgaum, Bombay, 5th April, 1894.

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

To the President of the Municipality of Broach.

Sir,—In ackowledging receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant I have the honour to point out that I have been elected to the Council by the Municipalities of the Northern Division as their representative, and I am seeking certain information in that capacity from one of my constituents the Broach Municipality. I fail to see why I should approach the Municipality through Government about this matter, nor do I understand how Government can issue any orders to you as President of the Municipality or to the Municipality as regards the supplying to me by the Municipality of the information I seek from it. It is a matter which the Municipality has to decide for itself, and I have, therefore, the honour to request you to place my letter of the 29th ultimo before the Municipality to be disposed of by them in the way they might deem proper.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Sunny Cottage, Mahableshwar, 27th April, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I beg to remind you of my letters of the 5th inst. and 29th ultimo and request the favour of being supplied with the papers asked for by me, at your early convenience, if the Municipality decide to supply them to me.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

To the President, Broach Municipality.

Broach, May 2, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo I have the honour to invite your attention to my previous reply, requesting you to call on me for the copies and information through Government.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) R. M. KENNEDY,
Collector, and President, Broach Municipality.

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

To the President of the Municibality of Broach.

Sunny Cottage, Mahableshwar, May 13.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant I have the honour again to request you to place my letter of the 29th March, 1894, seeking certain information from your Municipality and addressed in the usual form to you as President, before that body for disposal.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

From R. M. Kennedy, Esq., President, Broach Municipality.

To the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A., L.L.B.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 13th ult. and in continuation of the previous correspondence I have the honour to inform you that the documents referred to in your application are not public documents, and I regret I do not see my way to laying your request before the Municipal Board.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. M. KENNEDY,
President, B. M.

From the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

To the President of the Municipality of Belgaum.

(The same as the letter addressed to the President, Broach Municipality, dated 29th March, 1894, with the following addition at the end of it:—

(3). The objections, if any, sent after the publication of the rules.

(The above letter was returned with the following endorsement.)

No. 2888 of 1894.

Returned with compliments to the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad for the favour of information as to the authority on which he bases his demand for a statement as regards the Belgaum Municipality,

2. With regard to the copies of correspondence asked for, the undersigned is under the impression that no one has the right to ask for copies of correspondence between a Government officer and a public body.

3. If Mr. Setalvad can point out any authority on the subject under which he is entitled to call for copies of correspondence emanating from Government offices it is requested that the authority may be quoted.

(Sd.) F. L. CHARLES,
President, Belgaum Municipality.

Belgaum, May 5.

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A. LL.B.

To the President of the Belgaum Municipality.

Sunny Cottage, Mahableshwar, 13th May, 1894.

Sir,—In returning my letter of the 4th instant to your address I apprehend you have altogether misunderstood my as well as your position about the matter. You ask me to state the authority on which I base my "demand" and am "entitled to call for" the information I have requested. I do not know what you mean by the words "demand" or "entitled to call for." If by them is meant a legal right in me to get the information from the Municipality, and which right that body cannot resist, I at once confess I have no such right and can, for that simple reason, cite to you no authority for it. If, however, by these words you are merely describing the simple request contained in the words, "I have the honour to request you to do me the favour of informing me, &c.," in my letter, I can only say that any man has a right unless expressly prohibited by law, to make a request of that nature to a Municipality, which, of course, that body may or may not comply with as it may deem proper. I may, however, point out that I am nominated to the Council as a representative of Local Self-Government, and in addressing you my last letter I am in that capacity, and for the purpose of doing my duty as such representative, seeking certain information from one of the bodies whom I represent. You say that you are "under the impression that no one has the right to ask for copies of correspondence between a Government officer and a public body." I can only say that I am not aware of any provisions of law that bars any individual from requesting to be supplied with such copies or a public body from supplying them, and will feel much obliged by your referring me to any such prohibition.

However, as I have already said above, it is for the Municipality to whom I have made my request according to the usual form, through you the President, to decide whether my request should be complied with or not and I must accordingly request you to place my letter (which is herewith returned) before them in order that they may dispose of it in such a manner as they may deem proper.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

No. 3165.

Camp Belgaum, dated 17th May, 1894.

From F. L. Charles, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum District.

To the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Sunny Cottage, Mahableshwar.

Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 13th May, 1894, I regret that I cannot furnish you with the information and the copies of papers asked for.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector and President, Belgaum Municipality.

From the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

To the President of the Municipality of Belgaum.

Sunny Cottage, Mahableshwar, 24th May, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 19th inst., I have the honour to enquire whether your refusal to supply me the information and papers requested by me is of your own responsibility or in pursuance of any resolution of the Municipality in that behalf.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

No. 3406.

Belgaum, dated 28th May, 1894.

The undersigned has the honour to state that he has given the reply on his own responsibility after consulting the Commissioner, S. D.

(Sd.) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector and President, Belgaum Municipality.

SCOTCH ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE SUIT.

LORD KYLLACHY, in the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on Wednesday (May 30) heard evidence in an action for divorce by Mr. Ian Robert James Murray Grant, of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, against Ethel Ada Sophie Davidson or Grant, some time at Glenmoriston, now residing at the Hotel d'Albe, Champs Elysees, Paris, his wife, and also against Viscount Baring, of 4, Hamilton-place, London, S. W., presently residing at the same hotel. There was no appearance for either defender or co-defender.

Mr. C. K. Mackenzie appeared for the pursuer, who said he was married to the defender on Feb. 17, 1887, at All Saints' church, London. They lived together at Glenmoriston. There was no issue of the marriage. In the end of last year he with his wife and a sister-in-law and the co-defender, went to Egypt. They spent some time there and then returned to Italy. Previous to that he had once or twice noticed in the co-defender's conduct towards his wife something whereof he had reason to complain. He had remonstrated with his wife in regard to it. When they reached Rome they stayed at the Grand hotel. On March 2 he had occasion to speak to the co-defender with regard to his conduct towards the defender. Prior to speaking to the co-defender, he told his wife of his intention to speak to him of their behaviour together. Witness thought co-defender had been paying his wife too much attention. His wife was not in the room when he spoke to the co-defender. She was in the room at first but he asked her to leave. High words passed between witness and the co-defender. Immediately after that witness went out. This was about one o'clock. He returned to the hotel between five and six. Neither his wife nor the co-defender was there when he got back. He found a letter from his wife, which he had destroyed. It simply stated that she was leaving, expressing regret for it, and saying that she intended to live with the co-defender. She also left a letter in similar terms for his sister-in-law, and also a letter for her maid, which witness opened and destroyed. In this letter she requested her maid to bring her things to the Hotel Continental and asked her to continue to stay with her and not leave her. After seeing the letters he followed his wife and found her and co-defender in the same sitting-room. He used every endeavour to get his wife to go back, but without avail. His sister-in-law went to reside at the Hotel Continental to endeavour to prevail upon his wife to come back The following day his sister-in-law brought a letter from his wife. This letter was also destroyed at the time. In this letter his wife repeated that she was not coming back, and that she intended to live with the co-defender. Witness wrote a letter, saying he would take her back if she returned before his sister-in-law left. Witness then left Rome and went to Paris, and his sister-in-law travelled with the defender and co-defender to Florence. He got a letter from his sister-in-law, dated from Florence, about a fortnight after the occurrence, which was also destroyed. She said she had given up all hope of inducing his wife to return, that she was not going to stay with her any longer, and that she was going straight home. She told him she had left defender and co-defender together at Florence. Witness indentified photographs of the pair.

Counsel then read evidence taken on commission in Paris, which showed that Mrs. Grant and Lord Baring were living together as man and wife; and asked for a decree, with expenses against the co-defender.

The decree, as asked, was given.

RUSSELL MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

IN the Divorce division on Monday, May 28, before Mr. Justice Barnes, the case of "Russell v. Russell" was heard.—This was a motion made by Mr. Murphy, Q.C., on the part of the Right Hon. Mabel Edith Countess Russell, of the Cottage, Bray, in the County of Berks, the wife of the Right Hon. John Francis Stanley Earl Russell. The petition of the countess stated that she was legally married to Earl Russell at St. Peter's Pimlico. That after the marriage the petitoner lived and cohabited with Earl Russell at Eaton-square, and that there had been no issue of the marriage. That the Earl Russell refused and still refuses, to live and cohabit with the countess, or to render her conjugal rights, and she prayed the court to grant her restitution of her rights. The answer to the countess's allegation by Earl Russell was that the petition was not presented bona fide or for the purposes of relief, inasmuch as the petitioner had alleged that the respondent had been guilty of a very grave offence. Also that the petitioner had been guilty of cruelty in falsely alleging and filing a petition stating that the respondent had been guilty of physical cruelty towards her, and also that she believed the respondent had been guilty of the alleged offence. That since the date of the matters mentioned the petitioner had falsely and maliciously stated and published in writing that the respondent had been guilty of the offence alleged, and that when called upon to retract and apologise had refused to do so. Therefore, the respondent prayed that the court would dismiss the petition, and asked for a decree of judicial separation.

In his argument Mr. Murphy asked that the answer of the Earl Russell should be struck out, and contended that the countess had not been guilty of any matrimonial offence, and that therefore she was entitled to present her petition.

Mr. Barnard followed on the same side, and insisted that the wife was in her right in presenting the petition, and that the wife simply making a false charge against her husband was not sufficient to constitute legal cruelty and, further, that the answer of Earl Russell was, in fact, none in point of law.

Mr. Robson, Q. C., for Earl Russell, said such an allegation as that made against his client, and it being persisted in after its retractation had been asked for and refused, was in itself an act of legal cruelty.

On the learned judge returning into court after luncheon, he said he had been considering the matter, and he did not think that he should be justified in striking out the pleading. He thought the case ought to be heard on its merits. He further thought it would be highly inconvenient to dispose of the case now and to give judgment without knowing what the facts were. He did not wish to dispose of the case upon technical questions, whether this was right or not, on special demurrer. He thought the proper course to take was to dismiss the present application to strike out the respondent's plea without giving any decision on the point. When the action came on for trial the court would have an opportunity of knowing what the facts were.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

GOORKHAS SEEING LIFE.

THE VASTNESS OF LONDON BEYOND THEIR POWER OF EXPRESSION.

WHEN Parbir Thapa, of the 5th Goorkha Rifles, who accompanied the Hon. C. G. Bruce to England, in 1892, returned to the land and friends of his youth, and began to relate a few of his experiences, he was looked upon by his brother Goorkhas with mingled feelings of astonishment and indignation. Before Parbir Thapa went into foreign lands, they said, he had not been accustomed to make statements the accuracy of which could be successfully questioned. During his travels some devil must have entered him, as the tales he told could not possibly be believed by any self-respecting Goorkha who had never left home. The more Parbir Thapa talked the more firmly established became his reputation as a liar of the first water; so finally he refused to talk at all about his travels, giving as a reason that he did not care to have his reputation as a humbug assume more colossal proportions than it had already attained. With the fate of Parbir Thapa before their eyes, it will probably be most difficult to draw Karbir Burathoki and Amar Singh Thapa upon their return home. Karbir and Amar are lance-naiks in the 5th Goorkha Rifles. They left England, the other day, to climb with Mr. Conway in the Alps. They were brought here by Lieutenant F. G. Lucas, of the 5th Goorkha Rifles, who has been in India since 1887. But for him my conversation with Karbir and Amar would have been very brief. They speak but little Hindustani, their language being Parbatiya. Mr. Lucas spoke to them in their native tongue, and they smiled to hear it. The interview was held in the studio of Mr. A. D. McCormick, who has spent several years in India, and is conversant with the mellifluous tongue of the dark-skinned visitors. Both Karbir and Amar have

COMPLEXIONS LIKE THE HUE OF SEASONED OAK,

not when it has reached the black stage, but when it is in its prime. They are a trifle darker tanned than Japanese, and have a strong likeness to the latter, particularly about the eyes. Both are small men, so small that I asked Lieutenant Lucas what was the standard. He thought it was five feet three inches, but said it was difficult to tell what the height of most Goorkhas would be, as they enlisted when they were boys and insisted upon growing just as if there weren't any rules governing height in her Majesty's service. The two Goorkhas wore a green uniform, consisting of tunic, knee-breeches, and cap. Instead of leggings or stockings they wore black putties. The badge of the 5th Goorkhas consists of two kookries, or short curved swords, crossed. With one of these swords or knives the Goorkha cuts wood, makes roads, builds his house, kills goats, and carves his enemies. The Goorkha, according to Lieutenant Lucas, makes a first-rate soldier. He apparently does not know what fear means; he is cheerful under all circumstances; he is fond of his officers, and has never been known to leave them in the lurch.

It is difficult to tell a Goorkha's age. Karbir looked as if he might be anything between twenty and forty. He said he was twenty-one years of age. His face is as smooth as a sheet of note-paper, but his black hair is in need of cutting. Karbir has a pleasant smile, and has no objection to talking for a minute without a rest. Not so Amar. He is by no means saturnine; he is simply a man of few words and one expression. Nothing that was said to him during the interview changed his expression in the slightest degree. I asked Lieutenant Lucas if he thought that the explosion of a dynamite cartridge under Amar's chair would move the Goorkha. He said it would probably move Amar, but that, no matter how high Amar went, he would come down wearing his usual expression. Then I heard a story that shows Amar to be a man who can be self-contained without trying. He was climbing in the Himalayas, not long ago, with Mr. W. M. Conway, when he slid over an ice-cliff. This cliff was a stiff decline, about 300 feet in length. Amar made desperate efforts to find a foot or hand hold, but was unsuccessful. In his efforts the tops of his fingers were torn off. He landed at the bottom with no bones broken. The rest of the party hurried to the foot of the cliff and there found Amar quietly but earnestly engaged in an effort to catch his breath. On his face was the usual expression. The other members of the party congratulated him on being alive. He said "Thank you," and seemed to think nothing more about it.

AMAR WEARS A SMALL MOUSTACHE.

He is twenty-nine years of age, and looks as if he might be fifty. However, he has the consolation of knowing that he will not look any older thirty years hence, if he be alive then. Both Karbir and Amar have been in two campaigns, and each of them wears a medal. Karbir was in the Samana Expedition of 1891, while Amar was in the Hazara Expedition of 1888. Both participated in the Hunza Nagar Expedition of 1891, and took part in the storming of Fort Nilt, where Captain Aylmer, R. E., and Lieutenant Boisragon, of the 5th Goorkha Rifles, won the V. C., and Lieutenant Badcock, of the 5th Goorkhas, got the D.S.O. When Karbir and Amar were given seven months' leave of absence they were delighted. They looked forward with great pleasure to the day upon which they would begin their travels. When the day arrived they were a bit blue. Saying "Goodbye" had a depressing effect; but it soon wore off. Bombay filled them with surprise. It was the largest city they had seen. They had never seen the sea until they embarked for this part of the world, and the sight of nothing but water used to send them off into brown studies of great length—at least, this was the case with Amar. The denizens of the deep proved a never-failing source of wonder and interest. One day, a flying-fish dropped on the deck of the steamer. Both Goorkhas saw it. They were asked if they would tell their comrades on their return that they had seen fish fly. They said, no; they did not wish to be considered liars. Since they have been in London they have visited Hampton Court, the Zoo, the Crystal Palace, the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and the Empire. Their verdict on the Empire was of the most favourable description. The performance, Karbir said, was eminently satisfactory, and the promenade was something never to be forgotten. Amar, when asked his opinion,

ASSUMED A PRAYERFUL ATTITUDE.

but said nothing. It is the private opinion of Karbir that Amar would like to live at the Empire. At Hampton Court, the two Goorkhas were greatly interested in the old armour, and in the ducks who stand on their heads in the water as a means of earning their livelihood. They evaded an attempt to get their opinion of the Crystal Palace. Karbir said that he had never seen so much glass in one place, but he said it in a way that made you think he had no particular desire to see so much glass again. At the Zoo they looked at the animals, but expressed no opinion of the establishment, for or against. The one thing that impressed them most is the vastness of Londen. They felt this the first day and they feel it yet. The enormous crowds they see and the never-ceasing traffic fill them with wonder. They now see that Parbir Thapa told the truth, yet they consider that he was injudicious in not ladling it out by degrees. They say there is no word in their language to describe the effect London has upon them. They are delighted with their trip, and are perfectly at home wherever they find themselves. Parbir Thapa was taken into the country during his stay in England. One night, he took a walk from which he returned with a poacher and his traps; he had bagged the lot. The poacher, however, deserved some commiseration, for in the moonless night he undoubtedly mistook Parbir Thapa for the devil, and was captured before he found out his mistake. It may make Mr. Atkins who has never been from home smile to hear that Goorkhas are very fond of drill. It is quite a common thing for two pals, at the conclusion of drill, to go off together and drill each other. They are very fond of football, because there is a spice of danger in it. They like hockey for the same reason; but they are poor cricketers. They are quick to learn nearly all athletic sports. Goorkha recruits, generally, are poorly developed in the arms, walk with a bit of a waddle, and have a slight stoop. The stoop and waddle are caused by the heavy loads they carry on their backs in a country much of which is mountainous. The stoop and waddle are soon got rid of as the men are very fond of gymnastics; in fact, like all sorts of physical exercise. Karbir and Amar will do some Alpine climbing before they return to India, when they will be immediately seized by Parbir Thapa, who will want them to corroborate some of his stories so that he may regain his old reputation for veracity, or at least have company in his character of Munchausen.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHOEVER has been responsible for the street nomenclature in London must have been animated with a desire to puzzle the postmen and annoy the residents. There are a score of High streets, a large family of King streets and Queen streets, a number of Duke streets, John streets, and many other duplications. Those who gave us provoking anomalies in local government might have been equal to a little more variety in the street names. The attempt is being made just now, through the united efforts of the Postmaster-General, the County Council, and the vestry, to suppress some of the duplications in Marylebone. This parish, it appears, has several King streets itself, it could spare four or five John streets, three or four Duke streets, and a couple of Charlotte streets, which though close neighbours lead to no end of confusion. This system of weeding out doubles might well be extended.

MR. KIPLING'S JUNGLE STORIES.

HERE writes a reviewer of "The Jungle Book," is a book for youngsters of all ages from nine to ninety. Its renowned author has discovered, in the world of Fancy, a new realm co-terminous with Fairy Land, already pretty well explored. In fact, its hero, Mowgli the man-cub, must have been a fairy to the wolves, into whose company he chanced to drop and among whom he dwelt, and who made him an adept in forest craft. The illustrations also are delightful—sometimes about as eloquent as the written story itself, which is saying a good deal. They are by Mr. J. L. Kipling (the author's father), Mr. W. H. Drake, and Mr. P. Frenzeny. How did Mowgli the man-cub come into the wolve's house? The father wolf and the mother wolf, and their visitor, Tabaqui the jackal, were gossipping about Shere Khan, the tiger who lived near a stream twenty miles away. Tabaqui brought the news that Shere Khan, having shifted his quarters, would "hunt among these hills for the next moon." Whereat the old wolf waxed wroth, for would not the tiger clear the jungles? However, Shere Khan was a man-eater—which also was for the tribes of wolves and other beasts an unlucky circumstance—as the following passage makes clear:—"The law of the jungle which never orders anything without a reason, forbids every beast to eat man except when he is killing to show his children how to kill, and then he must hunt outside the hunting grounds of his pack or tribe. The real reason for this is that man-killing means, sooner or later, the arrival of white men on elephants, with guns, and hundreds of brown men with gongs and rockets and torches. Then everybody in the jungle suffers. The reason the beasts give among themselves is that man is the weakest and most defenceless of all living things, and it is unsportsmanlike to touch him." The talk was interrupted by a sudden howl—Shere Khan's—and then: "The bushes rustled a little in the thicket, and father Wolf droped with his haunches under him, ready for his leap. Then, if you had been watching, you would have seen the most wonderful thing in the world—the wolf checked in mid-spring. He made the bound before he saw what it was he was jumping at, and then he tried to stop himself. The result was that he shot up straight into the air for four or five feet, landing almost where he left ground. "Man," he snapped. "A Man's cub. Look." Directly in front of him, holding on by a low branch, stood a naked brown baby who could just walk—as soft and as dimpled a little atom as ever came to a wolf's cave at night. He looked up into Father Wolf's face and laughed. "Is that a man's cub," said Mother Wolf. "Bring it here." "A wolf accustomed to moving his own cubs can, if necessary, mouth an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back not a tooth even scratched the skin, as he laid it down among the cubs. "How little! How naked, and—how bold!" said Mother Wolf softly. The baby was pushing his way between the cubs to get close to the warm hide. "Ahai. He is taking his meal with the others. And so this is a man's cub. Now, was there ever a wolf that could boast of a man's cub among her children?"

Where was the tiger, his lordship, Shere Khan? There he was, "blocking the moonlight out of the cave" wherein his head and shoulders stuck, so that he could get no forrarder. How Shere Khan pressed his right to his "neat;" how Mr. and Mrs. Wolf argued the point for the Man Cub; and how Mrs. Wolf, her eyes on fire, prophesied that some day it would be the baby's turn to hunt Shere Khan—is it not all set forth in this marvellous and veracious story, which the reader must consult for himself. Also how the Pack, in Council assembled, debated about the Man Cub's fate (while the cub played with the pebbles that glistened in the moonlight), and how at last, when Bagheera, the black panther, told the Pack that he had in readiness a fat bullock more full of meat than the baby, it was decided that the Man Cub should be admitted as a member of the Pack. Bagheera, the panther, taught Mowgli, the Man Cub how to climb trees, so that the Cub grew as expert among the branches as the gray ape. He made himself useful to his brother and sister wolves, by picking the thorns from the pads of their feet. Bagheera, the black panther, was Mowgli's great friend, or the greatest after Akela, the Lone Wolf, the leader of the Pack; and he warned him that, according to Wolf law, Akela would be killed by the Pack as soon as he became too weak to pull down his prey; then, said Bagheera, they will kill you too. Bagheera tells Mowgli to possess himself of the Red Flower of which all beasts were afraid. The Red Flower was fire, and Mowgli must search for it among the dwellings. Mowgli steals the Red Flower, and, returning to his wolf home, saves his old friend. The Lone Wolf from Shere Khan and his other enemies. After a time, the Man Cub finds himself again in the world of men. He astonished the villagers almost as much as he did his wolf foster parents in the jungle. The life of men troubled him.

First he had to wear a loin cloth around him, which annoyed him horribly; and then he had to learn about money, which he did not in the least understand, and about ploughing, of which he did not see the use. Then the little children in the village made him very angry. Luckily, the law of the jungle had taught him to keep his temper, for in the jungle life and food depend on keeping your temper; but when they made fun of him because he would not play games or fly kites, or because he mispronounced some word, only the knowledge that it was unsportsmanlike to kill little naked cubs kept him from picking them up and breaking them in two.

Mother Wolf's prophecy was fulfilled. Mowgli the Man Cub did hunt the tiger and end him. But the stories of the fate of the tiger and Mowgli's adventures must be learned from the printed records of them. The stories of the White Seal, "Toomai of the Elephants," and the three or four others are delightful to read.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE report of the Suez Canal Company shows the revenue of the company in 1893 to have been 76,579,992 frs., and the expenditure, including the 5 per cent. interest on the share capital, &c., 35,964,445 frs., thus leaving a profit of 40,615,536 frs. The dividend to be declared is, therefore, 72 frs. per share, which, being added to the 5 per cent. interest, makes a total of 97 frs. per share. The coupon tax, however, reduces it to 90 frs. 37 c. per share. In 1893, 3,341 vessels, with a total tonnage of 7,659,059 tons, passed through the Canal. Of these, 147 were vessels that had not previously entered the Canal. Of the total number of ships, 92½ per cent. used the electric light to continue their voyage through the Canal during the night. The previous year the proportion had been 90·92, and in 1891 only 88·21 per cent. The average time occupied by vessels in the Canal was in 1893 only 20 hours 44 min., and but 16 hours 53 min. of actual steaming. The improvement works have been carried on in the regular, methodical manner stipulated at previous meetings. The Port Said Ismailia steam tramway, which was opened on Dec. 2, 1893, in the presence of the Khedive Abbas Hilmi, will have cost, with the necessary rolling stock, about 5,600000 frs. During the first five months of the present year the earnings of this steam tramway, originally destined simply for the use of the company's servants, amounted to 87,762, frs. The general meeting, to be held on June 5, will have to elect succesors for Sir William Mackinnon and M.W.H. Waddington, deceased, and for Lord Brassey, who resigned his seat on the board of directors. The gentlemen appointed provisionally by the board are Mr. Dowes, president of the British India Company, as Sir William Mackinnon's successor; M.C. Verge, of the Council of State, as M. Waddington's successor; and Sir Henry Calcraft, formerly Secretary-General of the Board of Trade, to succeed Lord Brassey. In addition to demanding the ratification of these nominations, the board of directors will ask the meeting to re-elect the retiring directors, who this year comprise Sir John Stokes, M. Charles de Lesseps, and M Georges Patinot.

EGYPT.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* is able to report that the anti-English prejudice throughout the country and the discord which existed in various Government departments have almost entirely disappeared since Nubar Pasha's accession to the Premiership, although the *Journal Egyptien*, which is believed to be inspired by Palace officials, continues to indulge in violent diatribes against the British *regime*.

The Government intend shortly to invite European architects to furnish plans for the construction of a new building to contain the exhibits now included in the Ghizeh Museum, and propose to give prizes amounting to 1,000*l.* for the best three designs. They have also selected a convenient site near the Abdin Palace for the Museum of Arabic Art and the valuable Khedivial Library.

Some strange rumours are in circulation with reference to the alleged dangerous illness of Ismail Pasha. In Paris it is said that the ex-Khedive died on Tuesday, May 22, and that for unexplained reasons the event is kept secret. A report from Constantinople is to the effect that no person has been allowed to approach Ismail Pasha for the last five weeks, not even his most intimate friends. It is said that when the deposed Khedive was persuaded to leave Naples for Constantinople, he took with him a large amount of scrip of his own 1869 loan, a similar quantity of Italian stock given to him, as a guarantee for money lent, by Victor Emmanuel, and a heavy parcel of Ville de Paris obligations. The numbers of the latter were registered at a Paris money-changer's, and one of these has gained a prize of 100,000 frs.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" writes:—Mr. Sala, who has been writing about flags, refers to a work by Mr. MacGeorge, whom he considers to be a trustworthy guide. Mr. MacGeorge's book is not to be trusted if it is therein stated that the English ensign is simply a red cross on a white ground; the Union Flag is a combination of St. George's Cross perpendicular and horizontal, with two saltires of the same tincture for Scotland and Ireland respectively, red bordered with white, a blue field. Moreover, Mr. Sala, presumably again quoting from Mr. MacGeorge, says, The Union Flag ought never to be called the Union Jack, except when it is flown on the jack staff, a pole on the bowsprit or forepart of a ship. But why? There is every reason to believe that the Union Flag was called the Union Jack either because it was ordered to be flown by King James (or Jacques), or because it was a modified reproduction of the National colours as blazoned on the Jacks, or coats of soldiers and sailors alike. If the Jack was so-called because it was flown on the-jack staff we could understand the contention, but this is not so. The jack staff is a thing of to-day almost, and is so called because it was put up to fly the Jack forward when the sprit-topmast was abolished. But the Jack is not only flown at the jack staff, and long before such a staff was in existence it was flown at the masthead and at the mizen-peak as well as elsewhere. It is often forgotten that the Jack (or flag of King Jacques) was put away in the Commonwealth times, and that Blake and Penn fought their battles under another flag with the harp in the fly. It would be more correct to say that Union Jack is a diminutive or nick-name for the Union Flag.

Referring to the discussion about the Uniform Bill, an officer writes: "I am glad to see that something is to be done to prevent the wearing of naval and military uniforms by unauthorised people, but the Government ought to do it. It is very annoying to see how many close copyings and imitations of uniform there are about. As regards the Army, the thing has long been a disgrace, and I don't think it right that one can see constantly about Natal some drunken, loafing Kaffir lying in the road in a cast-off cavalry, artillery, or other British uniform. At home it is even worse. Uniform ought to be treated with honour and not be dragged about as an advertisement for all kinds of things. As to naval uniform, I consider it quite wrong that a yacht owner should have the power to dress up his sailing-master as nearly as possible like a naval, officer. I saw the master of Lord Shrewsbury's yacht the 'Lady Nell' in Norway, wearing a commander's stripes, curl and all, on his sleeve, and his cap badge appeared to be a colourable imitation of that worn by naval officers. The commanders of the ships of the Royal Mail line, and many other smaller companies, wear the oak leaves on the peaks of their caps, and I am surprised that it should be so in the former case, for Admiral Chatfield is the managing director of the line. I have seen in Japan a dirty looking mate (I suppose) dressed in a blue serge monkey jacket with a senior lieutenant's stripes on his sleeves, half stripe and all over filthy brown trousers, shaking a mop over the forecastle of a large steamer. So it goes, one lot of owners insists the caps, the another the stripes, and so and on, appearently any one of them can rig up his masters and mates as lieutenants, commanders, captains, and even admirals if he chooses to do so. No one can say him nay. I only write a few of the things I have actually seen. It is lowering the uniform, and in some places does much harm. To the Oriental or the 'nigger' one man wearing 'a gold hat' is much the same as another, and merchant ship and yacht mates can, and do pass themselves off as naval officers. If they copied the naval officers' behaviour also it would not so much matter, but this is exactly what they omit to do, and one chief objection to the practice is that they put on uniform or continue to wear it, just at the very time and on those occasions when a naval officer would choose to wear 'mufti.'"

The members of the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 dined together in honour of the Queen's birthday. Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Commerell was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was Major-General Sir Henry Alderson, K.C.B. In replying to the toast of his health, proposed by Admiral Sir Vessey Hamilton, the President of the Ordnance Committee referred most feelingly to the sad loss of Commander Younghusband, the worthy and distinguished son of a worthy and distinguished father. It was a remarkable circumstance at the funeral of the late Director of Gun Factories, and a speaking tribute to his memory, that quite a large proportion of the floral offerings should have come from bluejackets or workmen who had served with or under him. The members of the Royal Navy Club hope, on June 2, to entertain Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan on the occasion of their annual dinner in commemoration of the glorious First of June. Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton will preside on that occasion.

The officers of the Havannah, commission 1855-59, held their customary annual dinner at the St. James Restaurant on Wednesday (May 23) evening, when there were present:—Admiral Boughey (First Lieutenant) Commander Hull (Master and Pilot), Captains J. C. Best, W. Casherd Boteler and C. M. Laughlin (Midshipmen), and Paymaster-in-chief John Ray, and Fleet Paymaster N. D'E. Roberts (Clerks). The guests were Sir H. Robertson, Commander Robinson, W. Best, Esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Honourable Cecil Irby, Lieute-Temple, R. N. and Messrs, R. C. Carrington and O. S. Wynne. This is the twentieth year that the officers of the Havannah have met together, and although some of the survivors of the old ship are unable to be present, they will be glad to know that they are always toasted on these occasions, and the wish expressed that they could be there. By the way, it has been stated that the Havannah was built at the cost of the ladies of Liverpool and presented to the nation, and this story is firmly believed in by those who have served in her. We shall be obliged if any of our readers can tell us whether there is any foundation for this story, or whether any evidence can be brought forward to support it.

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society have conferred the silver medal of the Society on Midshipman Albert Percy Addison, who, it will be remembered, succeeded in saving the life of an able seaman named Brown, belonging to the Garnet, in Esquimalt Harbour on January 17. While the ship was in the harbour, Brown, who was heavily clad and wearing sea boots, fell overboard into a choppy sea when the weather was exceedingly cold, with a strong wind blowing. Mr. Addison at once plunged into the sea, and after a long and difficult swim, hampered as he was by his clothing, succeeded in grasping and sustaining the drowing man until other assistance arrived. At the same meeting of the Committee, a medal was awarded to James H. Brook, a second-class boy of 16 years of age, belonging to the Lion at Devonport, and who had also been successful in saving life under somewhat similar circumstances.

The Foudroyant is not then to go to Devonport, but to Manchester to be placed on exhibition in the canal. The project of taking her up the Thames to where the Rainbow used to lie, and there, making a dock in the mud, to place her a permanent fixture against the embankment, appears to have completely fallen through, but failing that, the present plan seems to have in it the elements of success. The services of Mr. Farquharson, who designed the model of the Victory at Chelsea, have, it appears, been retained, and the old ship is to be restored to her original condition, so far as the hull is concerned, and then towed to Manchester. There she will be rigged and equipped, for which purpose, the necessary spars, guns, &c., have been purchased from the Admiralty, and it is hoped that she will prove a sufficient attraction to repay with interest the money expended on her.

Commandeering is a Dutch expression of the press gang system of obtaining recruits, and in the Dutch Settlements in the Cape, in the old time before us, it was the recognised mode of filling the ranks of the boor—or bauer—army with fighting men. It was in that manner that the Boors raised the levies with which they subdued the Kaffres, the Zulus, and other native tribes in South Africa, preparing the way for the British, and if in the Orange River Free State or in the Transvaal Republic, where there are no regular armies, the Government is obliged to organise any expedition against an enemy, it must be effected by commandeering; that is, by levying among the inhabitants a certain number of men, according to the nature of the service required, who are obliged to repair with horses and arms to the quarters indicated for their assembly. In the Transvaal there is a considerable infusion of the British element, and it can be easily imagined that the exercise of the right of commandeering Englishmen—who had not abandoned their nationality—would be hotly contested, but it is a very doubtful point whether foreigners can claim exemption from the operation of the laws of the State in which they have taken up their residence without special exemption under treaty with the State to which they belong. It would perhaps be wiser on the part of the Government of Pretoria not insist upon a right which may not be absolute, and which it is certainly impolitic to push "a outrance."

In the Paris edition of the New York Herald it is stated in a telegram from New York under date May 19, that on the previous day, at a test of an 18-inch Harveyed plate, representing the Indiana's armour, two shots fired from a 12 inch gun with Carpenter projectiles completely wrecked the plate. This is probably a plain statement of fact, but the telegram further stated that the trial showed that the Harveyed process is unsuccessful with plates of this thickness. If such is the case, it is very important to us, for the plates of the new ships are to be Harveyed, and it is possible that at least some of them will approach 18 inches in thickness. It is, however, a doubtful statement.

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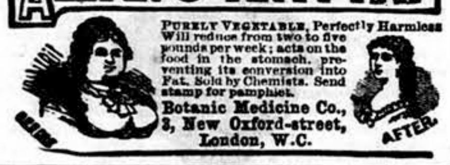

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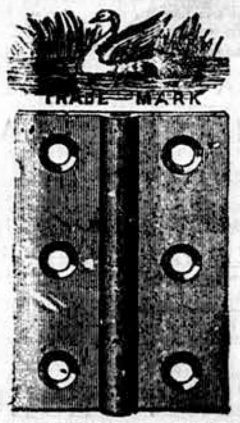

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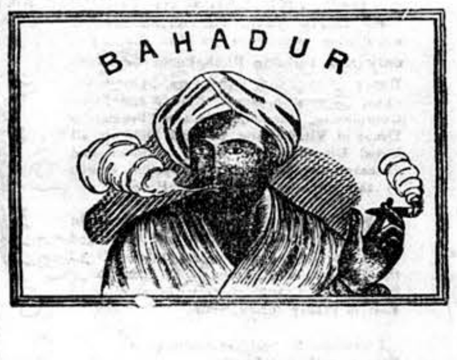

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